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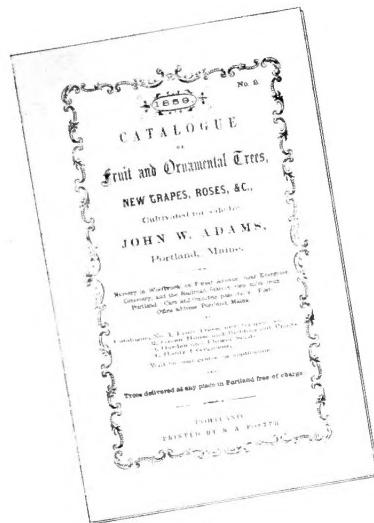
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100th AnnIVERSARY 1849 1949

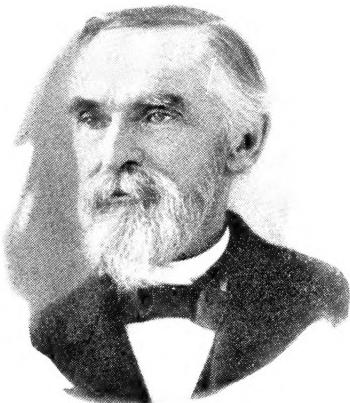


ADAMS NURSERY
INCORPORATED
Westfield, Massachusetts

100th Anniversary Greetings

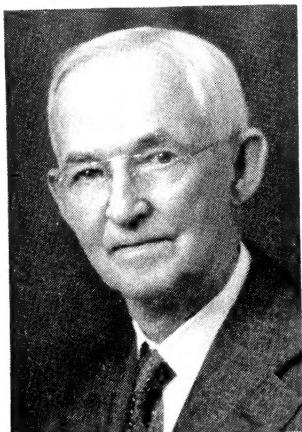


Reproduction of Our First Catalog
in 1859

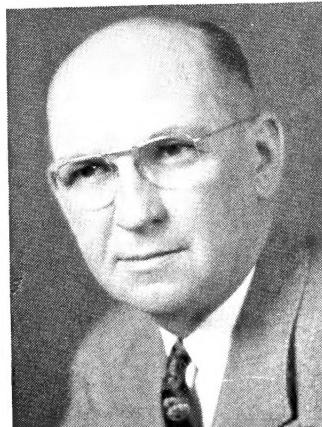


John W. Adams
1828-1911

"Originator and founder, who for more than sixty years conducted" the J. W. Adams Nursery Co.



Walter Adams
Acting President



Floyd Oatman
Acting Treasurer



Charles Adams
1871-1945
Treasurer from 1911-1945

For one hundred years we have rendered a continued service as nurserymen, landscape advisers and horticulturalists. We have seen New England's tiny hamlets grow into villages and villages expand into cities. During all these changing years the purpose of the founders has never been altered. The principles of honest quality, careful service and reasonable prices continue to govern our policies.

This descriptive catalog of "Better Plants for New England" is especially designed to commemorate our One Hundredth Anniversary.

We acknowledge with gratitude the kind Providence which during these long years has smiled upon our efforts and we appreciate the generous patronage of our many friends and customers.

Believing that a short history might be interesting, we will relate briefly the principal events over the last one hundred years.

Back in the "gold rush days of forty-nine," when the hardy pioneers were pushing their way westward, John W. Adams started a little nursery in Portland, Maine. His first efforts were to supply the local demand for apple trees. The cold weather experienced soon convinced him to seek a more congenial climate.

After careful consideration he moved his nursery in 1867 to Springfield, Mass., where seven acres of fertile land were located at the north end of the city. He continued to grow fruit trees but gradually the demand for ornamental plants forced him to branch out. Several greenhouses were built and large importations of new ornamental plants were made each year.

In 1896 Mr. John W. Adams' two sons, Walter and Charles, were admitted to the firm. In 1911 Mr. Walter Adams was made president on the passing of his father and has continued in office up to the present. Mr. Charles Adams, our treasurer, remained active until his passing on June 8, 1945, when Mr. Floyd Oatman of the third generation assumed his duties.

By 1912 the nursery had grown and become so crowded that it seemed wise to seek more spacious accommodations elsewhere. A forty-acre farm was bought in Westfield on the main highway between Springfield and Westfield. It was not, however, until 1922 that an office was built and the entire nursery and business moved to Westfield. From time to time additional land has been acquired until today there are about two hundred acres.

While history is interesting and teaches us many lessons it is the present and future that concerns us most.

Although we are not the largest nursery, we are extremely proud of our accomplishments. We shall continue to pursue the policies laid down by our founders and jealously guard and maintain our good reputation gained over the first "One Hundred Years."

ON LOCATION

BETTER PLANTS for NEW ENGLAND

IN THE PRODUCTION LINE

Note the healthy, clean, cultivation and vigor. That's why you get a better buy at ADAMS.

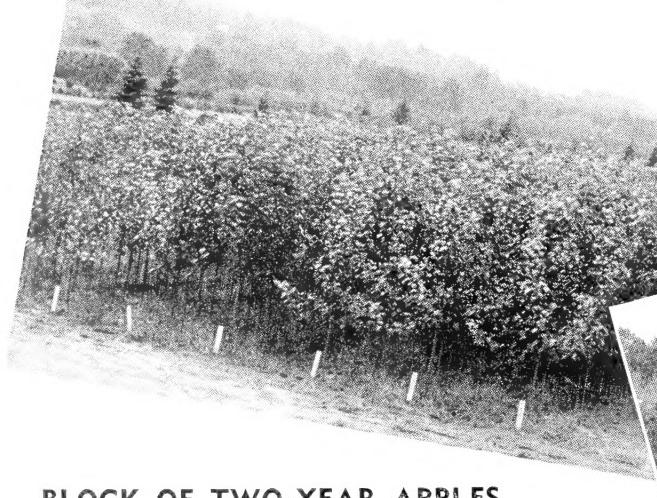


IBOLIUM
PRIVET

Considerable area and attention is given to this Privet as it is one of the best hedge varieties for New England.

Thuya
Dark
American

We specialize in Evergreens, devoting many acres to produce specimens for foundation plantings.



BLOCK OF TWO-YEAR APPLES

We carry a full line of fruit trees, small fruits and berry plants. See our price list for details.

DAPHNE CNEORUM

We grow thousands of these dainty, compact plants for garden borders. See page 24 for color picture.



Prompt Delivery of Your Order is Assured by This Fleet of Modern Truck Equipment

"BETTER PLANTS for NEW ENGLAND"

We have taken this title and slogan for our descriptive catalog.

"Better Plants for New England" is not an egotistical assertion, but an ideal toward which we have worked for the past one hundred years. It means better methods, mechanized cultivation, better packing, better and more prompt service, and most important, the elimination of inferior plant varieties so that the inexperienced gardener can be assured that when he orders from Adams he will receive only hardy, "Better Plants."

We also endeavor to make it just as easy as possible for you to have beautiful home grounds. Whether your planting problem is large or small, we shall be pleased to help you solve it.

One should not just "set out" a few plants here and there. Let us help you design your home grounds. Even though you may desire to carry out only a small part of the general planting scheme each year, it will pay you to work according to well-defined plans.

Adams Landscape Service includes personal consultation on your grounds by competent, trained and experienced men, whose only desire is to create beauty and a satisfied customer.

You can place confidence in their suggestions as thousands of others have done before. Telephone for an appointment. Suggestions and estimates submitted without any cost to you.

EVERGREENS *for Permanent Beauty*

Evergreens are one of the most useful classes of plants because of their year-round attractiveness and permanent beauty. They are immediately ornamental after planting. In summer, Evergreens give a refreshing coolness to the scene and in winter their cheerful colors break the otherwise dull winter landscape.

They may be divided into two general classes: Those of a truly dwarf habit of growth, which makes them desirable for foundation plantings, and those that attain considerable size and height, which makes them suitable for backgrounds, windbreaks, and specimens. With the exception of Pines, Firs and Spruces, Evergreens are greatly benefited by an annual shearing during July.

A good selection of Evergreens is a permanent investment, increasing in value yearly. To those who are unfamiliar with their characteristics we suggest that you permit us to help you select the right plant for its proper place.

ABIES - Fir

Tall, pyramidal trees, native of the colder climates, that are planted for ornament, for shelter, and for timber. They prefer a moist, well-drained soil.

Abies concolor White Fir

A native tree of Colorado which was brought East in 1872. Very hardy, withstands heat and drought, and grows rapidly to a tall tree. Foliage varies from a light green to almost blue. One of the finest specimen lawn trees we have.



Abies Concolor

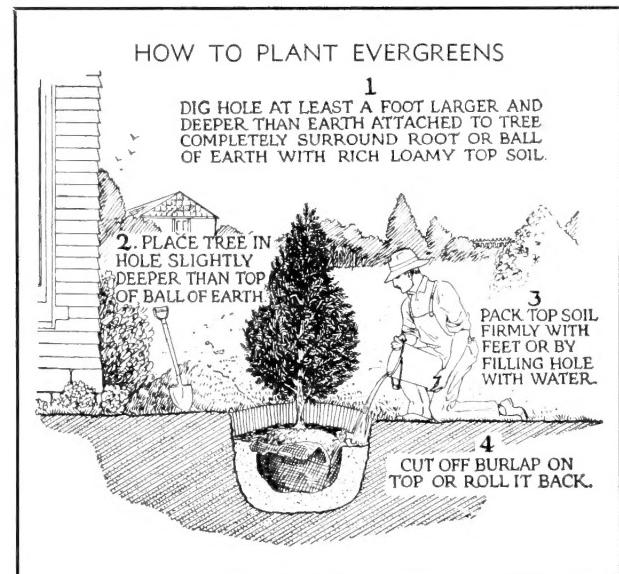
A. Fraseri *Fraser Fir*
A tall, compact, pyramidal grower, native of the North Carolina mountains. The foliage is lustrous dark green and bluish white beneath. Fragrant and closely resembles the Balsam Fir.

A. homolepis (brachyphylla) *Nikko Fir*

This is a tall growing tree from the mountains of Japan. Dark green foliage above, with a silvery white undertone beneath. A very desirable lawn tree.

A. Veitchii *Veitch Fir*
Introduced to this country from Japan about 1850. Very hardy in the northern states and makes a handsome tall, dark green tree of rapid growth.

A Price List is published as a supplement to this catalog of "Better Plants for New England." Send for a copy if it has not been received.



CHAMAECYPARIS

(Japanese Cypress)

Sometimes incorrectly referred to as Retinospora. A family of highly ornamental garden forms with a generous variety of texture, color of foliage, and difference in shape. They are greatly benefited by shearing in early June to encourage dense, compact foliage, and to keep them within proper shape and stature. Grow best in moist but well-drained soil, and should be protected from cold and drying winds.

C. pisifera plumosa

Plumed Cypress

A conical shaped variety forming a dense, compact plant with feathery bright green foliage. Maximum height, 25 feet.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea

Golden Plumed Cypress

Similar to the above variety, except its feathery foliage is of a warm yellow color. Both should be periodically sheared, preferably in early June, when used in foundation plantings.

Customers are always welcome at our Display Gardens You will not be approached unless you express a desire for service.

We are Not Open for Business on Sundays.

JUNIPERUS - Juniper

The Junipers vary greatly in habit from tall, pyramidal trees to low, prostrate or trailing shrubs. They are resistant to cold and drought and thrive best in a sandy loam, moderately moist, but grow well in rather dry, rocky and gravelly ground. They prefer sunny, open situations. Some of the dwarf varieties are excellent for foundation plantings.

Juniperus chinensis

Chinese Juniper

This is a rapid growing family of Junipers, native to China and Japan. It thrives in hot, dry locations and endures the bitter cold. Here we can count on the Chinese Juniper making a fine grayish green column 15 to 20 feet tall.

J. chinensis columnaris

Columnar Juniper

A slender, tapering spire 15 to 20 feet high, with gray-green foliage. Rapid growing, and undoubtedly the best substitute for our native Cedar. Shear yearly to induce dense, compact foliage.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana

Pfitzer's Juniper

A remarkable plant that deserves its popularity. Assumes a spreading form with horizontal branches covered with dense, feathery, gray-green foliage. It will thrive under very unfavorable conditions, resisting drought, gas, and smoke. Grows well in full sun as well as shade. Its informal habit blends well with the pyramidal evergreens, and it is a valuable foundation variety.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana compacta

Compact P. J.

Similar in all characteristics to the above variety only its spreading branches are closer together and more compact.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana nana

Dwarf Pf. J.

This is also similar to the Pfitzeriana type but much more dwarf and compact.

J. communis depressa plumosa

Plume Juniper

A comparatively new variety discovered in Maine in 1907. One of the finest creeping forms. The branches bend over to hug the ground, forming a mat of gray-green foliage. Its main distinction is the unusual purplish coloring of the foliage in the fall. Maximum height 15 to 18 inches.



Pfitzer's Juniper

J. communis hibernica

Irish Juniper

It has a unique habit of growth, being very columnar and formal in outline. Maximum height 6 to 8 feet. Suitable for foundation plantings, but should be given a sheltered position.

J. communis suecica

Swedish Juniper

This plant forms an erect, compact spire eventually growing 18 feet high. Should be used where formality and accent is desired. In the fall its loose branches should be tied together to prevent injury from the snow and ice.

J. excelsa stricta

Spiny Greek Juniper

Very neat, compact, upright plant of dwarf proportions. Good for foundation plantings, window boxes, and formal work. Blue-green foliage.

J. glauca Hetzii

Hetz Blue Juniper

Its spreading habit of growth reminds one of the Pfitzeriana except its foliage is a beautiful shade of steel-blue and it grows a little more upright.

J. horizontalis

Creeping Juniper

A fine creeping form, making a velvety mat of gray-green foliage. In the autumn it assumes a delicate lavender hue.

J. horizontalis glauca

Blue Creeping Juniper

A low, prostrate Juniper of dense, neat habit, with pleasing steel-blue foliage which turns purple in winter.

J. procumbens glauca

Blue Creeping Juniper

Similar habit and characteristics to the above variety only having blue-green foliage.

J. procumbens

Trailing Juniper

A dense, low, spreading form with branches overlapping one another to make a neat mass of green. Valuable for rockery and banks as a ground cover.

J. sabina

Savin Juniper

Dwarf, bushy plant having many branches growing in a semi-erect manner from the base 3 to 4 feet high. Looks well on rocky banks, sandy slopes and in house foundation plantings.

J. virginiana Keteleeri

Keteleer's Cedar

This is also an improved Red Cedar, making a compact, pyramidal, formal outline reaching up to 15 feet. Dark green foliage. Truly an aristocrat of the Juniper family.

J. virginiana

Dwarf, hardy, slow growing evergreen, 3 to 4 feet high. Spreading branches clothed with bluish green foliage. Will stand considerable shade; also does well in the hot sun. Makes a sturdy little specimen adapted to foundation or rock garden plantings.

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Juniperus Chinensis Columnaris

for NEW ENGLAND

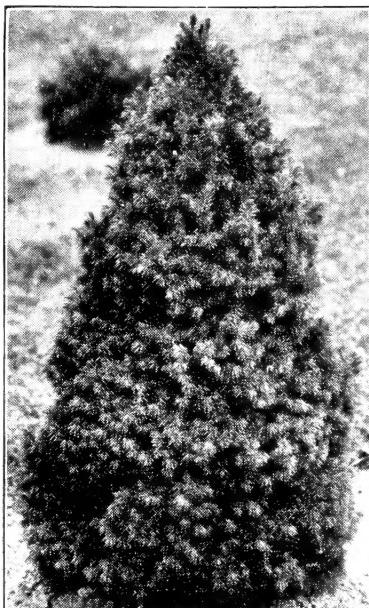
Springfield, Mass.

PICEA - Spruce

The name Picea comes from the Latin word *pix* meaning "pitch." Among the members of this family are found handsome and enduring trees for landscaping as well as producing some of the most valuable timber in the world. They are native to the northern hemisphere and like a moist but well-drained soil. Do not thrive in dry, sandy regions as well as pines.

Picea excelsa Norway Spruce

One of the most popular, quick-growing evergreens adapted for many purposes. Especially valuable for wind-breaks, hedges, and reforestation. Makes a tall, pyramidal-shaped specimen often used as a living Christmas tree.



Dwarf Alberta Spruce

P. glauca White Spruce

A tall, symmetrical tree seldom exceeding 60 feet in height. Perfectly hardy, with dense bluish green foliage.

P. pungens Colorado Spruce

Native of the Colorado mountains. Hardy, shapely, tall tree suitable as a lawn specimen. Foliage varies from bright blue to gray-green.

P. pungens glauca Colorado Blue Spruce

This is a selected form of the Colorado Spruce with dense steel-blue foliage.



Colorado Blue Spruce

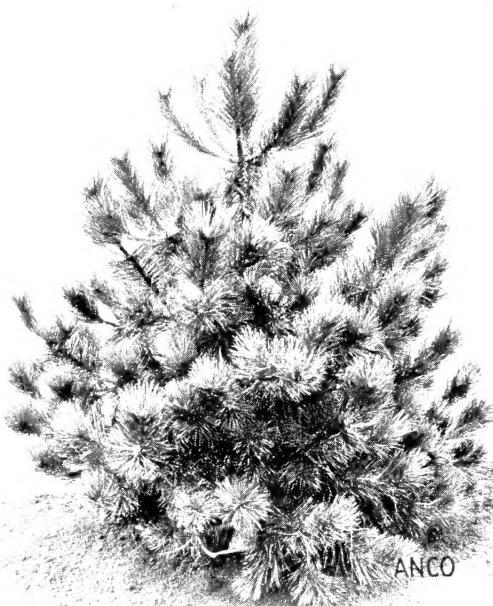
P. glauca conica Dwarf Alberta Spruce

Originally discovered in the Canadian Rockies. Although a dwarf, it is a perfect miniature of the tall forest trees. A dense, narrow pyramid 4 to 5 feet tall. For rockeries it is made to order.

PSEUDOTSUGA - Fir

Pseudotsuga Douglassii Douglas Fir

It would be difficult to over-rate the beauty or usefulness of this variety. A fast growing forest tree that endures drought and cold. Its soft green foliage and perfect pyramidal symmetry make it a most desirable ornamental specimen.



ANCO

Red Pine

PINUS - Pine

In economic importance the Pine stands above all evergreen trees. It grows in a wide variety of soils and under a broad range of climatic conditions. It will not, however, endure shade, smoke, or an excess amount of dust. It prefers the open country, hillsides, and sandy slopes. Will withstand considerable drought and flourish on poor soil. Except for a few dwarf varieties, they are adapted for making groves, forests, windbreaks, backgrounds, and specimens. They are very useful for reclaiming waste land and will thrive anywhere if the soil is well drained.

Pinus cembra Swiss Stone Pine

A tall growing Pine with short spreading branches forming a narrow dense pyramid. A handsome hardy variety of slow growth and symmetrical habit. Excellent as a specimen.

P. mughus Dwarf Mountain Pine

This is a low, flat, spreading evergreen growing horizontally to form a dense, compact mat, not over 2½ to 3 feet high. Rather coarse in texture but very useful for foundation plantings or rockeries. Endures semi-shade.

P. nigra Austrian Pine

Sometimes called the Black Pine. A tall, broad-headed Pine, rather fast-growing, with dark green foliage. Shows a marked resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Requires plenty of room and is good for background planting.

P. resinosa Red Pine

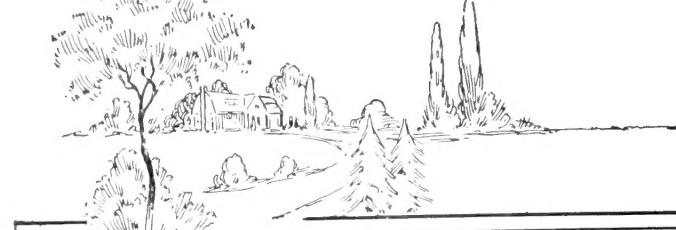
Native of the Far North. Forms a tall, broad pyramid with lustrous dark green needles. Valuable as an ornamental or timber tree.

P. strobus White Pine

King of all the Pines. Very valuable ornamental hardy Pine for rapid growth, symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age. A fine variety for reforestation work.

P. sylvestris Scotch Pine

This is a very rapid-growing, tall tree, enduring poor soil and severe climates. Needles are medium length and gray-green.



TAXUS - Yew

No doubt, one of the most popular evergreens in America. Its chief characteristics are its slow growth, luxuriant dark green foliage the year round, and scarlet berry-like fruits. The various garden varieties provide many different forms and shapes. They are absolutely hardy, easily trimmed into any desired shape, and well suited for hedges. The Yews thrive best in a moderately moist, sandy loam and endure shade very well. An excellent plant for foundations.

TAXUS canadensis stricta
Dwarf Canadian Yew

Will make a very satisfactory dwarf evergreen hedge. Foliage dark green, of fine texture. Shears perfectly.

T. cuspidata
Spreading Japanese Yew

A native of Japan, perfectly adapted to our New England conditions. Rich dark green foliage, ornamented in the fall with numerous crimson fruits. Very popular as a hedge or foundation plant. Informal and spreading in shape, it grows to be 6 to 8 feet tall, but can be easily sheared to keep within bounds. Grows well in either shade or full sun.

T. cuspidata capitata
Upright Japanese Yew

Formal, upright tree form, possessing all the pleasing characteristics of the preceding variety. It will add dignity and character to the foundation planting. A superb specimen or hedge.

T. cuspidata columnaris
Columnar Yew

Extremely narrow and upright. Makes a fine hedge, especially where space is limited. A fine variety for creating formal effects. Comparatively new variety which has been thoroughly tested the past few winters for its hardiness.

T. cuspidata intermedia
Intermediate Yew

Semi-dwarf, spreading, irregular-shaped plant with beautiful dark green foliage. Useful among broad-leaf evergreens or foundation groupings. A compact, relatively slow-growing variety which will thrive in sun or shade.

T. cuspidata intermedia capitata
Upright Intermediate Yew

Very compact, pyramidal form with broad base. An outstanding variety which we are convinced after several years' trial is the best of the pyramidal Yews.

T. cuspidata nana
Dwarf Japanese Yew

Slow-growing, of spreading, irregular shape. Most desirable dwarf evergreen for foundation groupings, whether planted in sun or shade. It grows 2 to 3 feet high with very dark green foliage which holds its color through the entire year.

T. cuspidata nana erecta
Upright Dwarf Yew

A slow growing, more erect form of the Dwarf Yew having the same dark green foliage.

T. cuspidata sieboldii
Siebold Yew

Resembles cuspidata in many respects. Grows a little bushier and has smaller foliage giving it a very refined appearance.

T. media brownii
Brown Yew

More upright than cuspidata, developing more a vase shape. The foliage is heavy and dark green. Carries a high rating by the experts.

T. media Hatfieldi
Hatfield's Yew

A compact, conical plant of pyramidal form. Absolutely hardy. Dark green foliage. The Arnold Arboretum considers this the best of the Taxus hybrids.

T. media Hicksii
Hicks' Yew

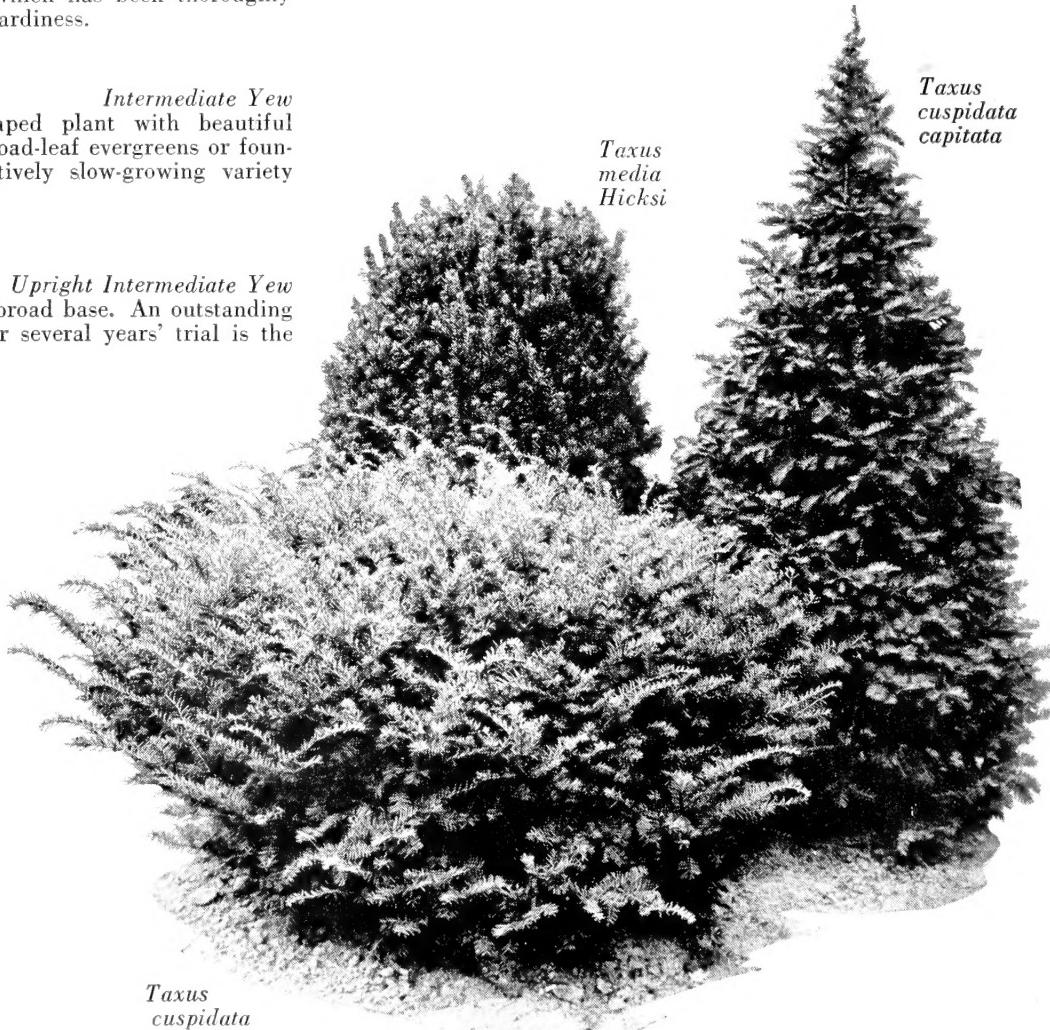
A narrow, upright Taxus with vertical branches covered with deep, rich green foliage. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall.

T. cuspidata densiformis
Dense Yew

This is a distinctive form of cuspidata and as its name implies it has a very compact and dense habit of growth. It grows a little more upright than cuspidata and has very attractive bright green foliage.

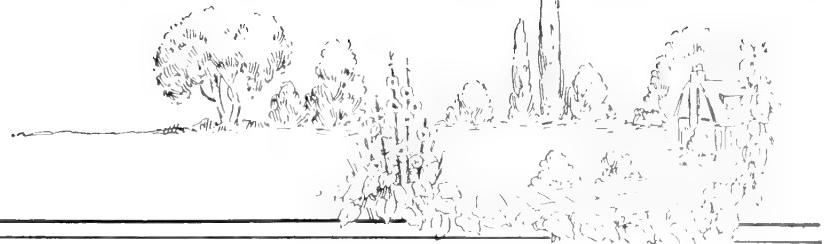
*Taxus
media
Hicksii*

*Taxus
cuspidata
capitata*



*Taxus
cuspidata*

for NEW ENGLAND
Springfield, Mass.



THUJA - Arbor-Vitae (Tree of Life)

The Thujas are usually trees of narrow pyramidal habit; however, some garden forms are low, bushy, and globular. They are very valuable for the evergreen border or foundation planting. Thujas are well adapted for hedges and windbreaks. They bear pruning well, and soon form a dense hedge. They thrive best in a somewhat moist, loamy soil and are easily transplanted. Do not plant in shade.

Thuja occidentalis compacta

Parsons Arbor-Vitae

A dwarf, dense, egg-shaped variety. Maximum height about 6 feet. Bright green foliage. When annually sheared it makes a beautiful bushy foundation plant.

T. occidentalis elegantissima

Golden Tipped Arbor-Vitae

Pyramidal shaped tree with broad base, growing to about 15 feet. The tips of new growth are golden yellow, later on changing to a light green.



ANCO

Thuya occidentalis nigra

T. occidentalis globosa *Globe Arbor-Vitae*

A compact, globe-shaped, dwarf form that seldom grows over 3 feet. A fine variety for foundation planting. Planted in tubs they make good formal effects.

T. occidentalis nigra

Dark American Arbor-Vitae

A superior type of native Arbor-Vitae introduced by us into New England several years ago. Very hardy and of a deeper green color which it holds during the winter months. More compact than its parent and seldom produces more than a single leader. Will no doubt largely displace the common American variety as it becomes better known.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis

Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae

This is one of the best. Very densely branched, of a distinct columnar growth and maintains its rich dark green color throughout the winter.

T. occidentalis Rosenthali

Rosenthal Arbor-Vitae

Makes a compact, broad, symmetrical pyramid with lustrous dark green foliage which retains its color the entire winter.

T. occidentalis umbraculifera

Umbrella Arbor-Vitae

A low mushroom-shaped, slow-growing variety, desirable for bedding and foundation planting.

T. occidentalis Vervaeeneana

Vervaene Arbor-Vitae

Very hardy, broad, bushy pyramid. Foliage varies from a light gray-green to a yellow-green. Grows 8 to 12 feet tall.

T. occidentalis Wareana *Siberian Arbor-Vitae*

Pyramidal tree, lower, denser and slower growing than the type. Foliage dark green. Makes a fine hedge or specimen. Maximum height.

TSUGA - Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis *Canadian Hemlock*

This magnificent evergreen is considered by many the most graceful of all. From its broad base it tapers to a slender, graceful terminal of deep rich green. Not particular as to soil but prefers a certain amount of moisture. Plants may be kept small for years by shearing, which makes it a most desirable hedge. One of the few evergreens that will grow satisfactorily in shade.



Pomfret Hemlock

T. canadensis pomfret *Pomfret Hemlock*

An erect, dense, compact and slow grower. Rich dark green foliage. Requires little, if any, trimming at all because of its habit. Very hardy and ideal for hedge or foundation plantings.

EVERGREENS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

EVERGREENS SUITABLE FOR HOUSE FOUNDATIONS

Botanical Name

Common Name

<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	<i>Chinese Juniper</i>
<i>J. chinensis Pfitzeriana</i>	<i>Pfitzer's Juniper</i>
<i>J. chinensis Pfitzeriana compacta</i>	<i>Compact Pfitzer Juniper</i>
<i>J. chinensis Pfitzeriana nana</i>	<i>Dwarf Pfitzer Juniper</i>
<i>J. excelsa stricta</i>	<i>Spiny Greek Juniper</i>
<i>J. glauca Hetzii</i>	<i>Hetz Blue Juniper</i>
<i>J. Sabina</i>	<i>Savin Juniper</i>
<i>J. virginiana Keteleeri</i>	<i>Keteleer Juniper</i>
<i>Picea canadensis nana</i>	<i>Dwarf White Spruce</i>
<i>P. excelsa pygmaea</i>	<i>Pygmy Spruce</i>
<i>P. glauca conica</i>	<i>Dwarf Alberta Spruce</i>
<i>Pinus mughus</i>	<i>Dwarf Mountain Pine</i>
<i>Taxus (all varieties)</i>	<i>Yew</i>

Botanical Name

Common Name

<i>Thuja occidentalis compacta</i>	<i>Parsons Arbor-Vitae</i>
<i>T. occidentalis nigra</i>	<i>Dark American Arbor-Vitae</i>
<i>T. occidentalis globosa</i>	<i>Globe Arbor-Vitae</i>
<i>T. occidentalis pyramidalis</i>	<i>Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae</i>
<i>T. occidentalis umbraculifera</i>	<i>Conical Arbor-Vitae</i>
<i>T. occidentalis Wareana</i>	<i>Siberian Arbor-Vitae</i>

EVERGREENS ADAPTED TO PARTIAL SHADE

<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	<i>Red Cedar</i>
<i>J. chinensis Pfitzeriana</i>	<i>Pfitzer's Juniper</i>
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	<i>White Pine</i>
<i>Pseudotsuga Douglasi</i>	<i>Douglas Fir</i>
<i>Taxus (all varieties)</i>	<i>Yew</i>
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	<i>Hemlock</i>



Suggestive Arrangements for an



NEVER PLANT TO OBSTRUCT WINDOWS

In this picture the window is appropriately framed with taller, upright growing trees, using the dwarf forms below the windows. This planting is made up entirely of Yews, tall and spreading types. Such a planting could be used in partial shade or full sun.

FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

Certain dwarf Evergreens make an effective and dignified foundation planting. Their function is to tie the building to the ground, to hide bare foundation walls or accent certain architectural features such as framing a door or window. They lend a note of color and cheerfulness in bleak winter as well as a cooling effect to sun parched summer landscapes.

The life of a foundation planting may be extended several years with the proper choice of dwarf or semi-dwarf varieties. This period of usefulness is not a definite number of years as it depends on how well it was originally designed and the after care.

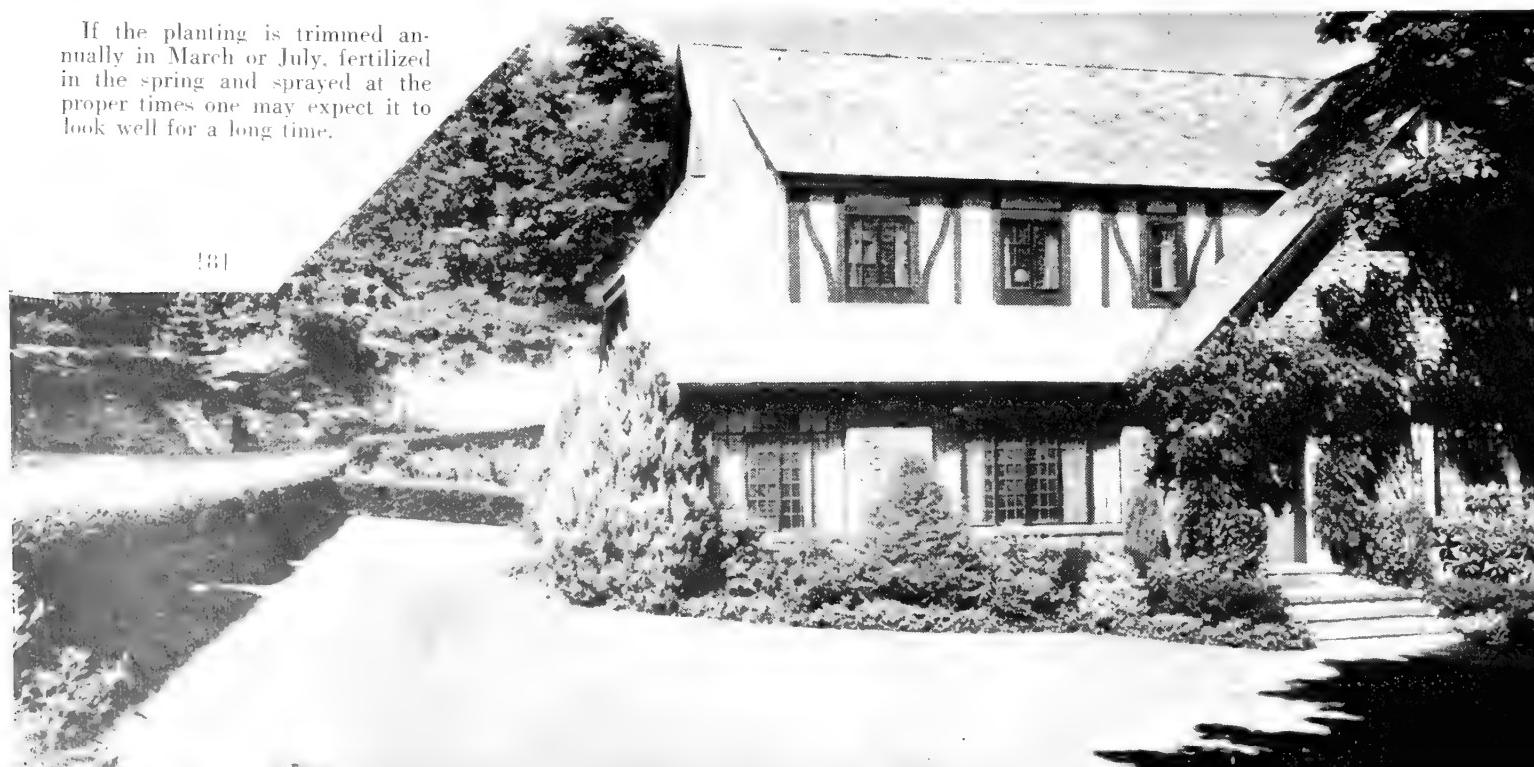
If the planting is trimmed annually in March or July, fertilized in the spring and sprayed at the proper times one may expect it to look well for a long time.



FOCUS ATTENTION ON YOUR DOORWAY

It should always be kept the center of interest of your foundation planting.

Recognize also the dominant architectural line of your house (horizontal or vertical) and complement it in your planting. A low house whose lines are strongly horizontal would be complemented with plantings of spreading Taxus and Junipers. Tall houses are benefited by heavy masses of foliage at the corners to broaden the base line.

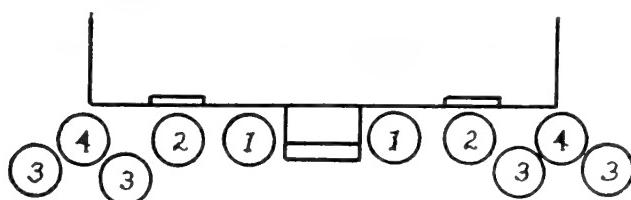
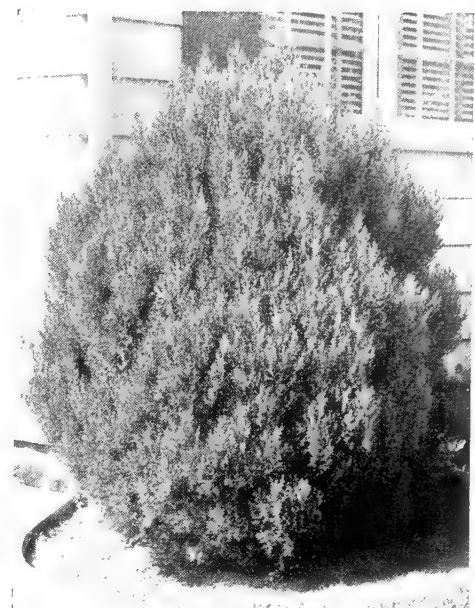
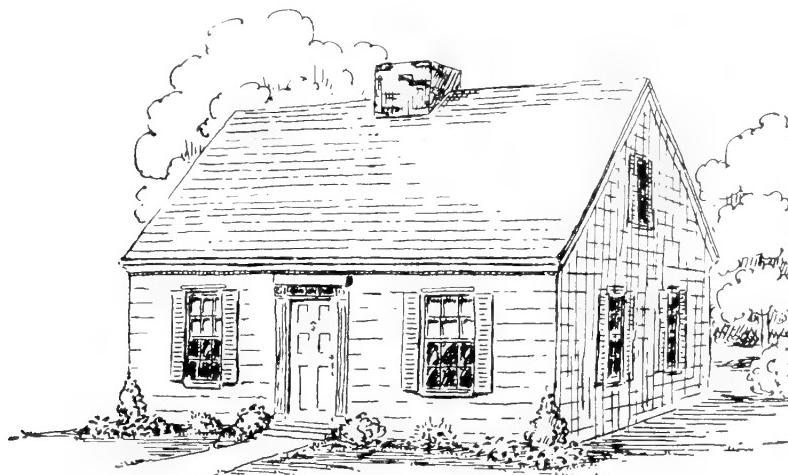


Effective Evergreen Foundation Planting



FOUNDATION PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

The front of your home is observed by everyone. Make it attractive with evergreens, enhance the beauty, increase the value, soften the lines with the use of evergreens which are permanent and give color throughout the year.



PLANTING KEY FOR
WEST AND SOUTH EXPOSURE

- ① *Taxus Hatfieldi*
- ② *Juniper Pfitzeriana nana*
- ③ *Juniper glauca Hetzi*
- ④ *Thuya pyramidalis*

PLANTING KEY FOR
NORTH AND EAST EXPOSURE

- ① *Taxus cuspidata*
- ② *Taxus cuspidata densiformis*
- ③ *Taxus cuspidata intermedia*
- ④ *Taxus capitata*



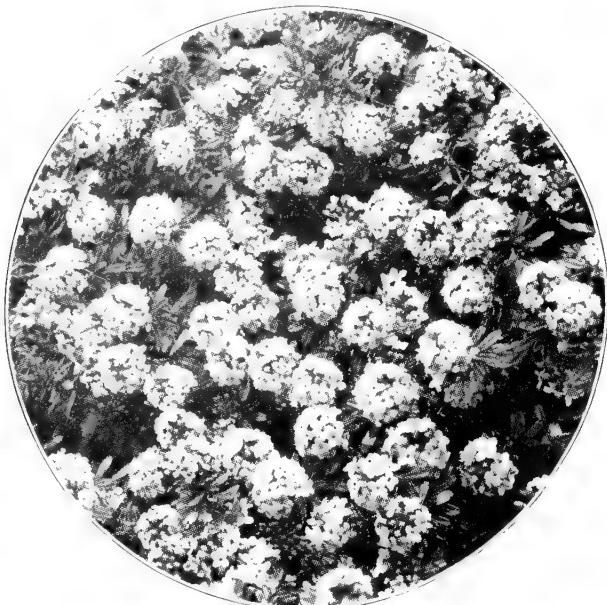
**Consult Our Landscape
Department for Suggestions
and Estimates**

A Price List is published as a supplement to this catalog of "Better Plants for New England." Send for a copy if it has not been received.

PLANT THINLY

The tendency of some planters is to crowd the trees too closely together. A new planting should have plenty of open space between plants. The effect the first year may be a little disappointing but allowance for future growth should be made, permitting each plant to develop individually. The center of each tree should not be nearer than three feet to the foundation and spaced from three to five feet apart, depending on the variety. Consideration should be given to over-hanging roofs, if any. Trees should not be placed where falling snow and ice will damage them. A few choice specimens placed correctly will give your home far more distinction than crowded plants.





Daphne Cneorum

EUONYMUS

One of the most useful groups of broad-leaved evergreens. They are particularly desirable on account of their dense evergreen foliage, their willingness to grow in partial shade, and their extreme hardiness. Useful for edging evergreen beds, walks, borders, and as trailing plants in rockeries. As climbing vines on stonework they are most useful.

Euonymus radicans

Wintercreeper

A very desirable evergreen vine or ground cover. Use it on stone walls or foundations and as undergrowth in evergreen borders. Very hardy and does well in the shade.

E. radicans Carrierei

Glossy Wintercreeper

A stronger and bushier grower than Radicans, and one of the larger leaved varieties. It is upright in habit and may be used as a specimen bush, as an evergreen hedge, or as a climber if given a little support.

E. radicans coloratus

Purple-Leaf Wintercreeper

This variety is remarkable for the red tints of the foliage in autumn, changing to bronze during the winter.

E. radicans kewensis

Baby Wintercreeper

The smallest Euonymus. The leaves are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and a little longer. As a low evergreen ground cover it forms a perfect mat of green. A fine variety for the rock garden, low walls, low slopes, and edge of pools.

E. radicans vegetus

Big-Leaf Wintercreeper

Sometimes called the Evergreen Bittersweet, because of the orange-red berries which it carries during the winter. It is the largest and strongest grower after it becomes established.

KALMIA latifolia

Mountain Laurel

A bushy shrub that blooms profusely in May and early June, producing large, showy clusters of pink flowers. Indifferent to shade or sunlight and does well in both moist and dry locations. It does, however, require an acid soil. Fine for foundation plantings, banked in front of Rhododendrons, or used in combination with Azaleas.

LEUCOTHOE Catesbeiae

Drooping Leucothoe

Low growing, graceful shrub with arching, spraylike branches. Foliage glossy dark green, turning to a russet-mahogany-red in autumn. In spring fragrant white flowers are borne in clusters. Thrives best in moist soil and partial shade, but grows well in full sun if soil is not too dry. Use in combination with Laurel and Rhododendrons.

Evergreen Shrubs

To the layman this term may be misleading. However, everyone is familiar with the Mountain Laurel and Rhododendron, which are good examples of this type. When nature in her wondrous way created the broad-leaved evergreen, she made one of the most charming floral treasures man is privileged to enjoy.

Evergreen shrubs play a dual role in any setting. In the spring and summer they produce myriads of beautiful blooms and during the winter maintain their luxuriant green foliage. They are most useful in foundation plantings where their informal outlines blend beautifully with the upright dwarf evergreens and give an effect of pleasing unity.

ARCTOSTAPHYLLUS uva-ursi

Bearberry

This makes a creeping mat of grayish foliage a few inches high. This evergreen ground cover is valuable for covering rocky slopes or sand banks. The quality of sun or soil is immaterial.

CALLUNA vulgaris

Scotch Heather

Low evergreen shrub with feathery foliage, growing not over 18 inches. Covered in midsummer with rosy lavender flowers. Likes an acid soil and sunny, moist location. Good for the rock garden.

DAPHNE cneorum

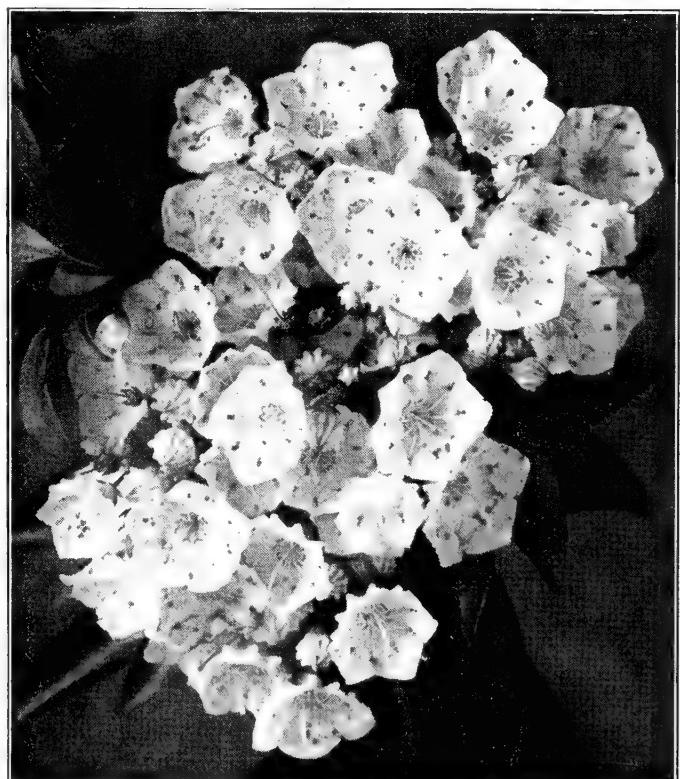
Garland Flower

A dwarf, bushy plant of spreading habit, growing 8 to 12 inches high. It produces in May and June and again in September a great profusion of beautiful rose-pink, delicately perfumed flowers. Grows well in sun or in partial shade. Splendid edging plant in front of evergreens and is unequalled for the rock garden. It forms a low hedge along garden walks and around flower beds.

HELLEBORUS niger

Christmas Rose

Low evergreen plant that produces a large white flower during mild weather in December and January. Prefers a moist, well-drained, rich loam in a semi-shaded location.



Kalmia latifolia

for NEW ENGLAND
Springfield, Mass.

MUEHLENBECKIA nana

A little-known ground-cover plant, but one of outstanding merit. It forms a slow-growing, shrubby mat, 2 to 3 inches high, of thread-fine, black stems, clothed with tiny, round, blackish green foliage.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis

One of the best evergreen ground covers. It does equally well in sun or shade, and retains its glossy, deep green foliage during the whole year. A good border for evergreen beds and for places where grass will not grow. Plants should be set 6 inches apart each way.

PIERIS floribunda

Japanese Spurge

Low, dense-growing evergreen shrub with small, dark green leaves. The flower buds are formed in the fall, and in early spring produce an abundance of white flowers resembling the Lily-of-the-Valley. Grows best in a moist, well-drained, porous soil. Prefers an acid soil and partly shaded situation.

P. japonica

Mountain Andromeda

One of the most graceful early flowering evergreens. Attractive small, glossy, light green foliage which is bunched at the end of the branches. Conspicuous white bell shape flowers in panicles in April. Plant in protected locations.

VINCA minor

Myrtle

A neat evergreen trailing plant that can be used almost anywhere as a ground cover. Succeeds equally well in sun or shade, and can be grown in moist or dry soil. Blue flowers in late spring.

V. minor alba

White Myrtle

Same characteristics as Vinca minor, only it has white flowers.

V. minor, Bowles'

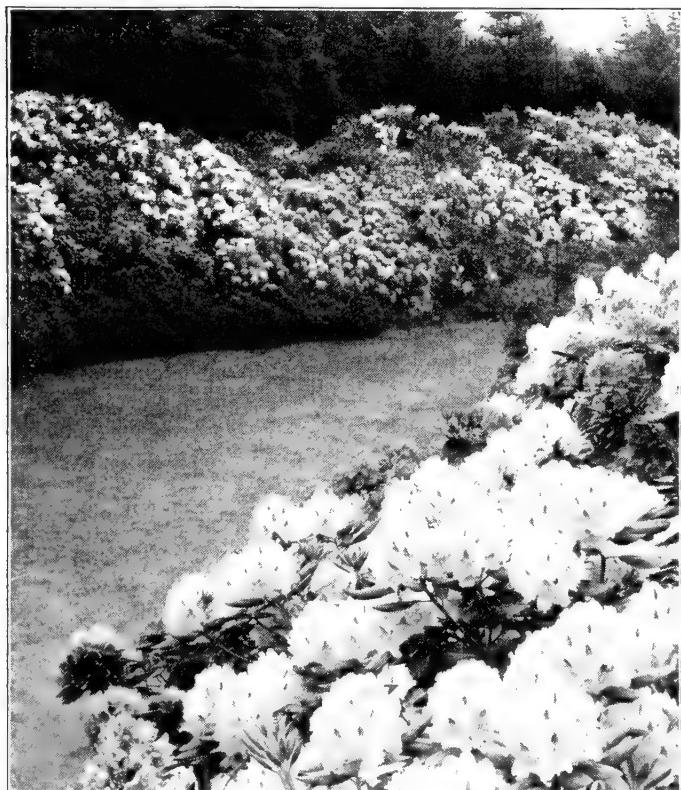
Bowles' Myrtle

An improved variety. Has heavier foliage and larger blue flowers.

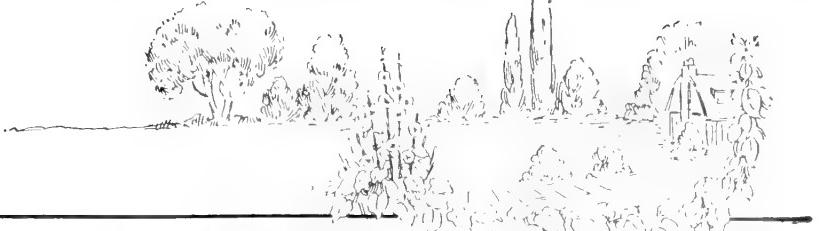
YUCCA filamentosa

Adam's Needle

Native of the western American deserts, but right at home in New England. A stately evergreen plant, having long, sharp-pointed leaves and tall spikes of ivory-white flowers. Good for rock garden.



Planting of Adams' Rhododendrons



Pachysandra

RHODODENDRONS

In the plant kingdom Rhododendrons are members of the royalty. Dignified dark glossy green foliage with brilliant regal flowers. With the exception of the hybrids, they are native of the Appalachian Mountains and adapted to our New England climate. Easy to grow if given partial shade and a moist acid soil. They do best when planted in masses where the sheltering shade of each plant benefits its neighbor.

Rhododendron carolinianum

Carolina Rhododendron

The leaves are small and narrow, dark green above and covered with brownish dots beneath. Clusters of clear rose-pink flowers appear in May, before the new shoots start their growth. Its bushy growth makes it a good variety for planting in front of taller Rhododendrons.

R. carolinianum album

White Carolina Rhododendron

Flowers white, but in all other respects similar to Carolina.

R. catawbiense

Catawba Rhododendron

One of the most beautiful of the Rhododendrons. It is a prolific bloomer with flowers produced in very large, round trusses and of various shades of pink. The foliage is the most handsome of any of the Rhododendrons. Because of extreme hardiness it is a fine variety for groups and mass plantings.

R. maximum

Rosebay Rhododendron

The foliage is very thick, smooth, and large. Growing a little taller than most varieties, it is used extensively as a background plant. The flowers, which vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink, appear in late June and July. Like all other Rhododendrons, plants of this variety should be placed close together so that the foliage can shade the soil, as the roots are close to the surface.

To Our Customers

SERVICE DEPARTMENT: We maintain a staff of competent men, trained and experienced to assist home owners in selecting the proper plants for their proper locations. We shall be glad to submit plans and estimates, there being no obligation connected with this service, and no charge if plant material is purchased from us. Adams Landscape Service includes personal consultation on your grounds with these trained men whose only desire is to create beauty and a satisfied customer. You can place confidence in their suggestions as thousands of others have done before. Telephone for an appointment.

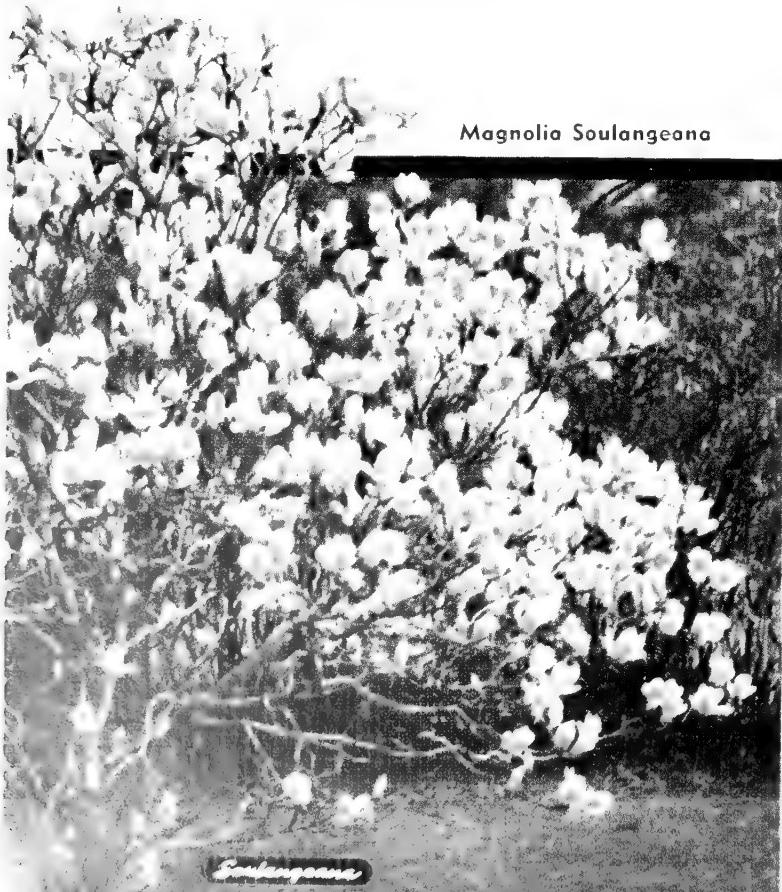


Flowering Cherry, Kwanzan



Norway Maple, Crimson King

A new variety from Europe reproduced according to originator's description



Magnolia Soulangeana



Paul's Scarlet Thorn

Shade and Woodland Trees

Dreary indeed would this world be without trees, without birds which seek their shelter, and without lumber to build our homes. What a heritage our New England forefathers left us! You know, friends, lots of us do not realize how rich this country is in trees, and for that matter, what a fine collection we have right here in this nursery. When the hot sun beats down, you long for the welcome shade of a Maple, an Oak or a stately Elm. Trees don't just happen over night. You must plan ahead. Why not plant a few trees this year? They will increase the comfort and valuation of your property.

ACER - Maple

The Maples are among our most ornamental and desirable trees for specimens and street planting. Here in New England they are also valuable for producing timber and sugar. Practically all are relatively fast-growing and not particular as to soil requirements. They are hardy, healthy, and produce cool shade and brilliant fall colors.

A. *palmatum atropurpureum*

Blood-leaf Japanese Maple

A small, dense tree or large, compact shrub used principally for its ornamental blood-red foliage in spring and early summer. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Should be planted in a protected location.

A. *platanoides*

Norway Maple

Our most popular street tree. A clean, dense, round-headed tree that seems to like city conditions and grows 60 to 75 feet under favorable conditions. Its broad, rich green foliage is retained until late autumn, when it turns yellow.

A. *platanoides columnare*

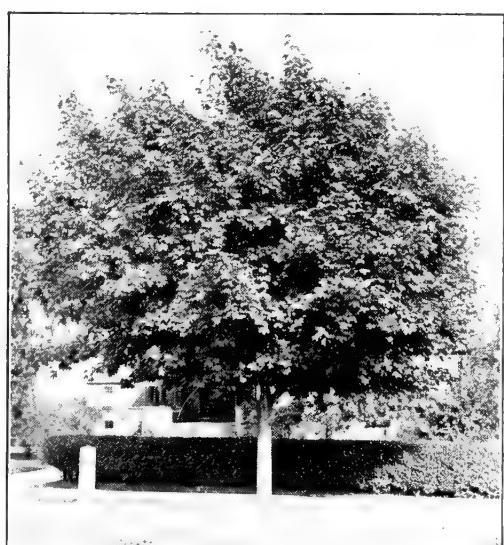
Column Norway Maple

Similar to above only branches more upright forming a narrow columnar-shaped head.

A. *platanoides Schwedleri*

Schwendler Maple

Similar to the Norway Maple except that in the spring the foliage assumes brilliant shades of scarlet and red. During the summer the leaves turn a deep ruddy green.



Acer platanoides—Norway Maple

A. *platanoides schwedleri nigra*

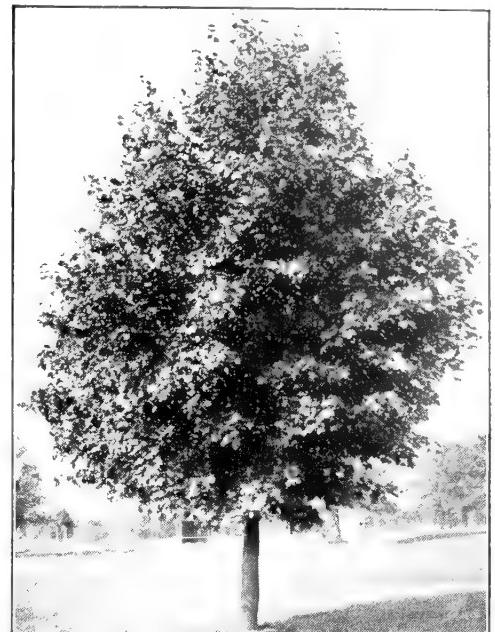
Crimson King Maple

Patent No. 735. This is a new beautiful variety originating in Europe which has all the desirable features of Schwedler Maple and in addition the foliage remains a deep russet-green all summer.

A. *rubrum*

Red Maple

Attractive at all seasons. Fiery red blooms appear early in the spring, followed by clean green foliage. In the fall it is probably the most brilliantly colored of all the Maples, turning orange and bright scarlet. Grows best in a rich, moist soil.



Acer saccharum—Sugar Maple

AESCRULUS *hippocastanum*

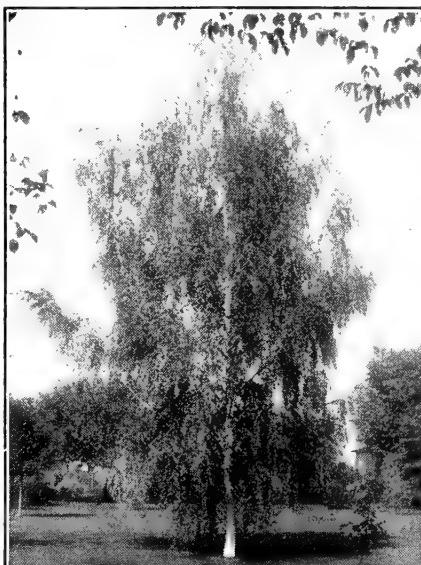
White Horse-Chestnut

Tall and symmetrical, with dense foliage, making it a very desirable shade tree. In spring it bears a profusion of white flowers. Dry situations should be avoided, as it grows best in a moist soil.

ARALIA *spinosa*

Hercules' Club

A small tree up to 20 feet, its branches covered with large thorns. The large leaves, sometimes 2 feet long, and enormous white flowers give this species a distinct subtropical appearance.



Betula alba laciniata—Cut-leaf Weeping Birch

BETULA - Birches

Very ornamental because of their slender pendulous branches and white bark. Prefer a moist sandy or loamy soil. However, the European Birch does well in dry and relatively poor soil. Extremely hardy as the variety *papyrifera* grows as far north as Alaska. Their graceful habit and picturesque trunks make them conspicuous features of the landscape.

BETULA *alba*

European White Birch

A rapid-growing tree up to 60 feet, with silvery white bark and spraylike branches. Beautiful lawn tree, effective when planted among evergreens. Prefers a moist soil.

B. *alba laciniata*

Cut-leaf Weeping Birch

One of the most popular of all the weeping trees. It is tall and slender with graceful, drooping branches. The foliage is delicately cut and the bark is silvery white. An attractive specimen tree.

B. *papyrifera*

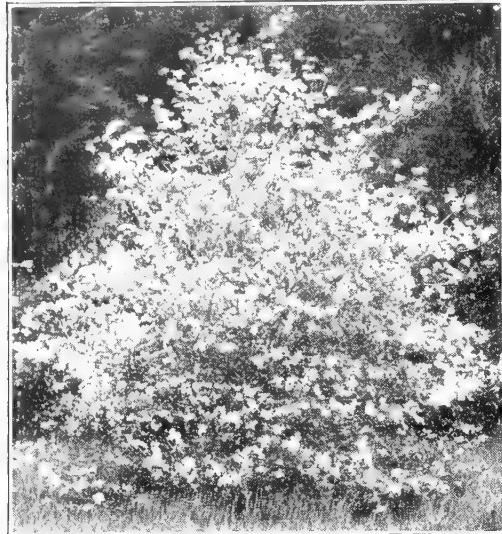
Canoe or Paper Birch

The Massasoit Indians built canoes from the bark of this tree. Tall, ornamental variety with white trunk. Desirable lawn tree with a loose, graceful head and large, handsome leaves.

A. *saccharinum Wieri*

Wier's Cut-leaf Maple

Graceful, rapid-growing variety similar to the preceding but with drooping branches and finely divided, lacy foliage.



Cornus florida

CATALPA bignonioides nana*Umbrella Catalpa*

A dense, round, umbrella-like head carried on a slender stem. A tree for strictly formal use. Should be trimmed back hard every winter to maintain its compactness.

C. speciosa*Western Catalpa*

A very rapid, tall-growing tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves. Produces fragrant blossoms of purple and white in a pyramidal cluster 1 foot long.

CERCIDiphyllum japonicum

Katsura Tree
A tree of medium height, pyramidal form, and branching close to the ground. Its highly ornamental heart-shaped leaves turn bright yellow in autumn. Prefers a rich, moist soil, and should be used as a specimen or in the shrub border.

CERCIS canadensis

Redbud or Judas Tree
A small, graceful tree up to 20 feet. Grows native in our New England woods. In early spring the branches are covered with small, purplish pink pea-blossoms before the heart-shaped leaves appear.

CHIONANTHUS virginica

White Fringe
Graceful large shrub or small tree usually with several trunks. Large, rich green foliage followed in May and June by hanging clusters of fragrant white fringy flowers. Useful in shrub borders and thrives best in a moist, sandy loam.

CLADRASTIS lutea*Yellow-wood*

The wood of this tree was originally used to make a yellow dye. A broad, medium-sized tree, bearing in June white, pealike blossoms in drooping panicles similar to the Wisteria. It thrives in almost any soil and makes a beautiful lawn specimen.

CORNUS florida*White-flowering Dogwood*

Possesses the maximum of attractiveness throughout the entire year. A small tree, rarely over 25 feet tall, with spreading branches. In early spring before the leaves come, this beautiful tree produces large, showy white flowers. In September appear brilliant red berries and the shiny dark green leaves turn to vivid reds and scarlet. It thrives in almost any soil and stands shade or full sun equally well. Its cosmopolitan characteristics permit its use in many locations.

C. florida rubra*Pink-flowering Dogwood*

Similar in all respects to florida except that the flowers are a beautiful shade of pink. Makes a fine specimen and looks well when interplanted with the white variety.

CRATAEGUS cordata*Washington Thorn*

Small tree up to 30 feet, with exceptionally fine fall coloring. White flowers followed by bright red berries, lasting well into the winter.

C. crus galli

A small thorny tree. Sometimes used as a hedge. When grown as an individual specimen will reach 30 feet. Late white flowers, glossy foliage turning orange and scarlet in autumn and persistent red fruits.

C. oxyacantha albo-plena*White Hawthorn*

A small tree with double, white, sweet-scented flowers in May.

C. oxyacantha rosea*Pink Hawthorn*

Same as the preceding variety but with double pink flowers.

C. oxyacantha splendens*Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn*

Very double, deep crimson flowers with a scarlet glow. One of the choicest ornamental trees in existence.

FAGUS americana*American Beech*

Tall, round-headed tree of noble proportions, with clean dark green foliage turning bright yellow in autumn. Easily distinguished by its light gray bark and edible beech-nuts. Makes a wonderful specimen and should be given plenty of room to develop. Prefers a dry situation.

F. sylvatica*European Beech*

Compact, somewhat slower-growing, and having darker and glossier green foliage than the American Beech. During the fall the leaves turn reddish brown and remain through most of the winter. Very effective for hedges, windbreaks, and screens.

F. sylvatica purpurea*Purple-leaf Beech*

Deep wine-red foliage in early summer, changing to dark green with a tinge of red in late summer. It is of low, branching habit and makes a beautiful lawn specimen.

F. sylvatica purpurea riversi*Rivers' Purple Beech*

Similar to above only with much darker foliage which is almost black.

FRAXINUS americana*American White Ash*

Native to our New England woods. Rapid-growing and tall, making a desirable shade tree for lawn or street planting. Thrives in any moist soil.

GINKGO biloba*Maidenhair Tree*

Picturesque, pyramidal tree with a clean straight trunk, and fan-shaped leaves which are impervious to insect attack and the difficulties of city life. An ideal lawn or street tree. One of the oldest varieties in cultivation. Native of China.

GLEDTSIA triacanthos*Honey Locust*

The common Honey Locust with long sharp thorns and feathery foliage. A large tree forming a broad, graceful loose head. Will grow on almost any soil, making an impenetrable hedge when planted close together.

Koelreuteria paniculata

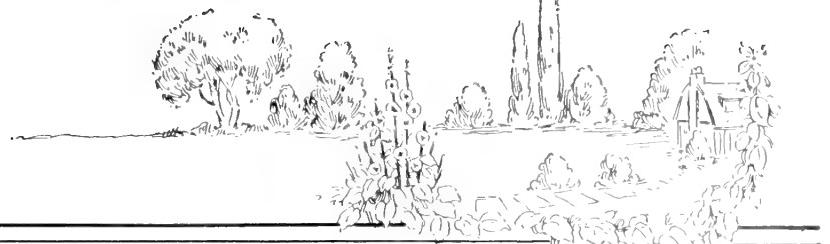
TREES VALUABLE FOR THEIR FLOWERS

Botanical Name Common Name

Botanical Name	Common Name	Color of Flowers	Time of Blooming
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	Scarlet	April
<i>Aesculus</i>	Horse-Chestnut	White	May
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Western Catalpa	Purple and white	June
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	Purplish pink	April
<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	White Fringe	White	May
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Yellow-wood	White	June
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	Pink; white	May
<i>Crataegus</i> (in variety)	Hawthorn	Pink; white	June
<i>Koelreuteria</i>	Varnish Tree	Yellow	July
<i>Magnolia Soulangeana</i>	Saucer Magnolia	Pinkish	May
<i>Malus</i> (in variety)	Flowering Crab	Pink	May
<i>Prunus</i>	Japanese Flowering Cherry	Pink and white	May
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Pussy Willow	White	March
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Chinese Scholar-tree	White	July-Sept.

for NEW ENGLAND

Springfield, Mass.



HALESIA tetrapeta *Silver Bell*

Round-headed, bushy little tree. Its beauty consists in the profusion of small white bells in the spring.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata *Varnish Tree*

Recommended for its handsome compound foliage and immense panicles of yellow flowers in July. An unusual, decorative tree not over 30 feet tall, adapted to city conditions and enduring hot and dry locations.

LARIX leptolepis *Japanese Larch*

Often mistaken for an evergreen. Similar to the European Larch except that foliage turns bright yellow in fall. Makes a fine rapid-growing lawn specimen, preferring a light, moist soil.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera *Tulip Tree*

A tall, straight tree of large proportions. Handsome, light green foliage of unusual shape. In spring the tree bears many fragrant, greenish yellow flowers closely resembling the Tulip. Likes a rich, moist soil and here in New England it should be transplanted in spring only.

MAGNOLIA Soulangeana

Saucer Magnolia

One of the showiest and most picturesque trees of moderate size. Large, lustrous foliage and in early spring produces large, slightly fragrant, cup-shaped, pinkish flowers. A most spectacular specimen.

M. stellata *Star Magnolia*

Slow-growing, bushy shrub up to 10 or 12 feet. Large, semi-double, fragrant, white flowers are produced in great profusion in the early spring. Very showy lawn specimen with its starlike flowers.

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Malus Arnoldiana

MALUS - Flowering Crab

Flowering Crab is a most unfortunate name, as it comprises a beautiful assortment of hardy, picturesque, rugged, small trees unsurpassed for their ornamental value. In addition to the flowers, which are various shades of pink and completely cover the trees in spring, many varieties produce bright-colored, miniature apples which last well into the winter and insure the birds a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner. They lend themselves readily to mass and screen plantings, groups or single specimens.

Malus Arnoldiana *Arnold's Crab*

Flowers pale rose; fruits large, yellow.

M. Eleyi *Ely Crab*

Flowers rosy carmine. Large broad petals. Purple leaves.

M. floribunda *Japanese Flowering Crab*

Flowers rose; fruits red.

M. floribunda atrosanguinea *Carmine Crab*

Flowers carmine; fruits deep red.

M., Hopa *Hopa Crab*

Purplish leaves. Flowers single, deep pink.

M. ioensis plena *Bechtel Crab*

Flowers double, delicate pink. No fruits.

M. Niedzwetzkyana *Red-vein Crab*

Flowers deep pink; fruits deep red.

M. Sargentii *Sargent's Crab*

Dwarf bush, white flowers; red fruits.

M. Scheideckeri *Scheidecker Crab*

Semi-double, pale pink flowers; fruits yellow.

M. theifera *Tea Crab*

Flowers blush or very light pink; fruits yellow.

MORUS alba pendula *Weeping Mulberry*

Forms a perfect, umbrella-shaped head with long, slender branches drooping to the ground.

The light green foliage completely hides the stem. One of the best small lawn trees.

MORUS alba tatarica

Russian Mulberry

This variety forms a large, spreading tree with showy flowers. The fruit is attractive to the birds.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum *Sourwood*

"Sourwood" because of the acid taste of the foliage. Slow growing, graceful little tree producing spiky panicles of greenish white flowers late in summer. Its chief attraction is the brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in the autumn. Hardy in any soil or location and endures shade.

POPULUS Eugenei *Carolina Poplar*

Rapid growing tree of large proportions. Gives shade very quickly, and grows well under adverse conditions.

P. nigra italicica *Lombardy Poplar*

Wherever it is planted, its familiar spire-like shape stands out like a sentinel. Fast growing and of easy culture, it is used mostly for screen plantings and formal effects.

PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardi

Purple-leaf Plum

A small tree with deep purple foliage that will stand the hot summer weather without burning or fading.

P. Newport *Newport Plum*

An improved purple-leaf Plum with deeper and better colored foliage. Provides a pleasing contrast when planted among other trees or shrubs.

PRUNUS

Japanese Flowering Cherries

The Japanese Cherries planted around the Tidal Basin at Washington have added greatly to the popularity of this group. They are trees of medium height, some pyramidal to vase shape, and some of the weeping type. The different varieties cover a long season of bloom, with the single varieties flowering first. In summer their glossy green leaves make them attractive as lawn trees. In New England they should be planted in sheltered locations.

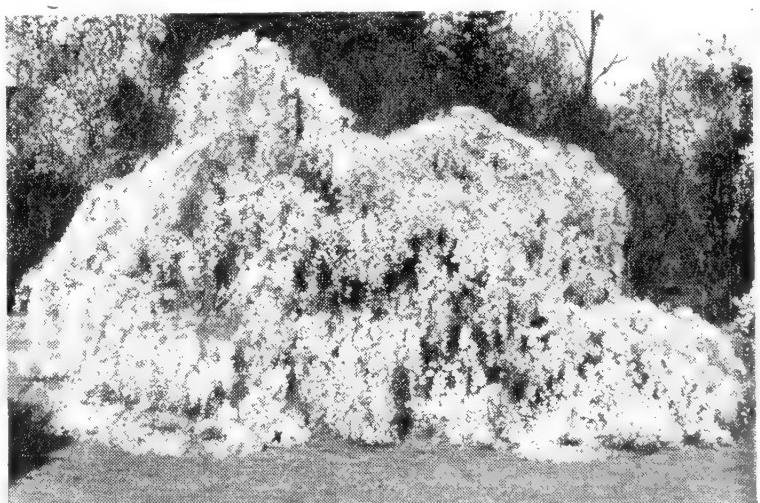
Prunus, Kwanzan

Double; deep pink.

P. subhirtella pendula flore-pleno

Weeping Flowering Cherry

The hardest and most satisfactory Japanese Cherry for our section of New England. Its weeping habit makes it a splendid specimen and it should be given plenty of room for development. One of the handsomest of early flowering trees, producing double pink flowers in great profusion.



Prunus subhirtella, pendula flore-pleno



An Avenue of Pin Oaks

QUERCUS - Oak

"Old Ironsides" was built of New England Oak, the symbol of strength and character. Contrary to popular belief and with few exceptions, the Oaks are not slow-growing. Sturdy and of noble proportions, they are one of our best ornamental street and lawn trees. The foliage is especially attractive, turning to brilliant scarlet and red in the autumn.

Quercus alba *White Oak*
The king of all Oaks—a rugged, open-headed tree of tremendous proportions. Magnificent specimens requiring plenty of room. Compared with the other Oaks, the growth is slow. Foliage assumes a deep red tone in fall.

Q. bicolor *Swamp White Oak*
One of the most rapid-growing Oaks. Thrives best in a moist, well-drained soil.

Q. coccinea *Scarlet Oak*
A fine specimen with spreading branches and round, open head. Especially valuable for its brilliant scarlet fall coloring. Prefers a dry location.

Q. macrocarpa *Mossy-cup Oak*
A large tree up to 80 feet, with spreading branches. Branchlets have corky bark. Comparatively rapid growing.

Q. palustris *Pin Oak*
Rapid growing, symmetrical tree—perhaps the best Oak for lawn and avenue planting. Easily transplanted and endures city conditions. Its deeply cut foliage turns rich crimson in fall. Prefers a moist location.

Q. prinus *Chestnut Oak*
Tall, round-topped dense head. Foliage similar to the common chestnut, turning yellow in the fall.

Q. rubra *Red Oak*
Beautiful Oak of rapid growth, growing into a large, majestic tree with a broad, round head. A superb street or lawn specimen with its smooth bark and dark red autumnal color. Easily transplanted and prefers a dry location.

SOPHORA japonica *Chinese Scholar-tree*
Deserving of more popularity. A tree up to 60 feet, forming a dense round head. Especially valuable for its late appearing flowers, which resemble a white Wisteria. Graceful, feathery dark green foliage, conspicuous in winter for its dark green branches. Withstands city conditions.

SYRINGA japonica *Japanese Tree Lilac*
A small tree or large shrub up to 30 feet, with large, leathery, lilac leaves. The yellowish white flowers come after all other Lilacs are through blooming.

SALIX babylonica *Babylon Weeping Willow*
Graceful tree with slender, whiplike, drooping branches, which give it a weeping form. A beautiful specimen, most appropriate for waterside planting.

S. blanda *Wisconsin Weeping Willow*
A weeping tree similar to the above but more spreading, irregular, and picturesque.

S. caprea *Pussy Willow*
The harbinger of spring. A large shrub or small tree with upright branches. One of the earliest trees to bloom and grows anywhere.

S. elegantissima *Thurlow's Weeping Willow*
Tall variety of upright growth, with slender, pendulous, yellow-green branches. Fast growing and desirable for screen plantings or lawn specimens.

S. Niobe *Golden Weeping Willow*
Slender leaves, green above, silvery beneath. The twigs and bark are deep golden yellow, making them attractive the year around.

S. pentandra *Laurel-leaf Willow*
Dense, low-growing tree, valuable for quick screen effects. Its thick, glossy green leaves produce shade quickly. A hardy variety adapted for seashore planting.

S. vitellina *Golden Bark Willow*
Showy, yellow-barked tree, handsome at all seasons, but particularly conspicuous in winter and early spring before the leaves appear.

TREES WITH BRILLIANT AUTUMN FOLIAGE

Botanical Name	Common Name	Foliage Color in Autumn
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	Scarlet
<i>A. saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	Orange and scarlet
<i>Cercidiphyllum</i>	Katsura Tree	Yellow
<i>Cornus florida</i>	White Dogwood	Scarlet
<i>Crataegus</i>	Hawthorns	Scarlet
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	American White Ash	Yellow
<i>Liriodendron</i>	Tulip Tree	Yellow
<i>Oxydendrum</i>	Sourwood	Orange and scarlet
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	Reddish purple
<i>Q. coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	Scarlet
<i>Q. palustris</i>	Pin Oak	Crimson

FAST GROWING TREES VALUABLE FOR PRODUCING SCREEN EFFECTS

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Western Catalpa
<i>Larix europaea</i>	European Larch
<i>Morus alba tatarica</i>	Russian Mulberry
<i>Populus Eugenei</i>	Carolina Poplar
<i>P. nigra italicica</i>	Lombardy Poplar
<i>Salix (all varieties)</i>	Willows

TREES WITH BRIGHT COLORED FRUITS

Botanical Name	Common Name	Color of Fruits
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood	Scarlet
<i>Crataegus (in variety)</i>	Hawthorn	Red
<i>Malus (in variety)</i>	Flowering Crab	Red, yellow
<i>Morus alba tatarica</i>	Russian Mulberry	White
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain Ash	Bright red
<i>S. aucuparia</i>	European Mountain Ash	Orange-red

for NEW ENGLAND

Springfield Mass.



This illustrates one of many rows of straight, bushy headed trees in our nursery. These happen to be Schwedler Maples, a very popular variety having brilliant red foliage in early spring, later turning to a ruddy green for the balance of the summer.

SORBUS americana

American Mountain Ash

Small tree not over 30 feet, native to New England and the White Mountains. One of the most conspicuous trees in fall, with its abundant heads of bright red fruits.

S. aucuparia

European Mountain Ash

Similar to preceding variety, but growing somewhat larger and more symmetrical. Fruits brilliant orange-red in early fall.

S. quercifolia

Oak-leaf Mountain Ash

A hybrid that has foliage resembling that of an Oak. Orange-scarlet fruit.

ULMUS americana

American Elm

Its majestic grace has made our New England towns famous. Tall, vase-shaped, long-lived tree that is justly popular as a street tree. Thrives best in a rich, moist soil but will grow almost anywhere.

U. americana Molini

Moline Elm

A new fast growing Elm. Differs from the usual characteristic outline in the fact that it has one central leader, giving it a conical shape. Much used for street planting or where a smaller or more compact tree is desired.

TILIA americana *American Linden*

Tall, rapid growing tree with large, heart-shaped leaves. Fragrant, white flowers in June that attract the bees. A particularly fine shade tree for street use.

T. cordata *Small-leaf Linden*

A large tree much like the other Lindens, useful for street, avenue, and specimen planting.

T. vulgaris *European Linden*

Symmetrical tree of rapid growth. Large, dark green foliage that recommends it for a good shade tree.

U. americana vaseyi

Vase Elm

A graceful form selected because it glorifies the typical spreading variety. Rapid growing, straight clean trunk and uniform shape.

U. pumila

Chinese or Siberian Elm

A remarkably rapid growing tree, suitable for dry or moist locations. The foliage is much smaller than that of the American, and quite dense. It is perfectly hardy in New England.

A complete assortment of Fruits, Fertilizers, Insecticides and Grass Seed will be found in our Price List.

We maintain a staff of competent men, trained and experienced to assist you with your garden problems.

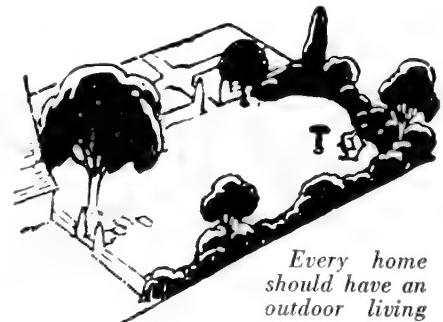
No delivery charge on retail orders within a radius of 25 miles from Westfield.

We are not open for business on Sundays.

Outdoor Living Rooms

This *OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM* idea has met with wide acceptance and is rapidly becoming more and more popular as home owners come to understand how easily they can make these otherwise unattractive rear or side yards into a living, lovable area, screened from view and carpeted with green to make this extra room a part of the great outdoors.

The appeal of beautiful flowering plants, tastefully arranged to create an out-of-doors room, is irresistible and the idea of an attractive, livable and comfortable park where the whole family can find countless hours of enjoyment, is reason enough for creating an *OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM*.



*Every home
should have an
outdoor living
room.*



A HEALTH INVESTMENT FOR CHILDREN

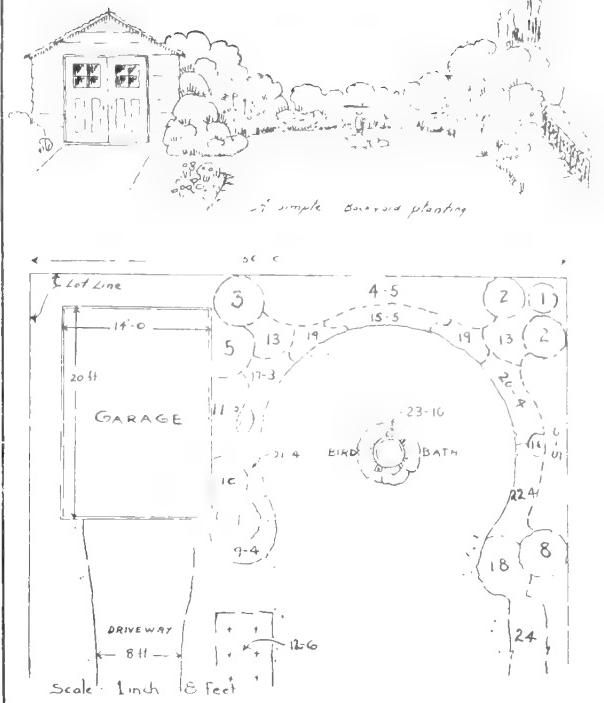
If there were no other reason for planning an *outdoor living room* than for the benefit of the children, it would be entirely sufficient. Not only the children, but every member of the family will get real pleasure and satisfaction out of the *outdoor living room*.



Provide Privacy



Privacy is the fundamental of all *outdoor living rooms*. This can be obtained by planting hedges or screen plantings of shrubs and evergreens. Provide privacy and comfort to lure your family into the healthful outdoors. Have areas enclosed with attractive plantings to give privacy for lounging or entertaining, another area set aside for the children's play equipment where they may spend happy hours with safety. Have sturdy, attractive and conveniently placed furniture to induce family and guests to linger. Relaxing is much more fun outdoors when you are not on exhibit to curious passers-by.



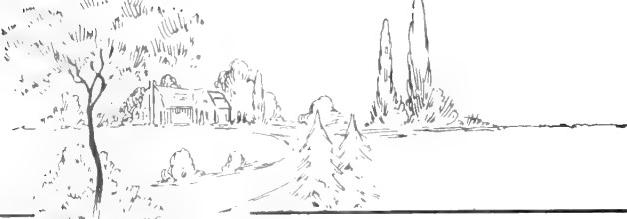
This landscape planting plan for a small lot shows the screened area of the lawn for the outdoor living room with a rear setting for your choice of perennial flowers and Roses.

There is no question but what the *outdoor living room* idea and the new vogue of beautifying the home grounds is becoming more and more important. Real estate operators and anyone experienced in selling and renting property realize fully that well - landscaped grounds not only sell or rent more easily but for considerably more money.



Every *outdoor living room* should have a shade tree. Careful consideration should be given to its location. If properly placed it will provide cool protection from the hot sun and a welcome spot to relax with your favorite book. Be sure you include a shade tree in your *outdoor living room*.





Azalea

ACANTHOPanax pentaphyllum *Aralia*

Graceful, arching growth up to 6 or 8 feet, with bright green foliage and prickly stems. Flowers inconspicuous. If you have a dry shady place, this shrub is the answer.

AMELANCHIER canadensis *Shadbush*

Hardy, native, large shrub or small bushy tree. Very showy in spring with its numerous large, white, drooping flowers. Fruits, which mature in July, attract the birds. A splendid variety for naturalizing at the woods' edge.

ARONIA arbutifolia *Red Chokeberry*

Densely branched, upright shrub growing to 6 or 8 feet. Attractive white flowers followed by profuse masses of bright red berries. Glossy green foliage turning brilliant red in the fall. Attractive at all times in the shrub border. It grows readily in New England, particularly in locations where it can have moist soil.

A. melanocarpa *Black Chokeberry*

Similar to preceding variety, but having shiny black fruits. Does not grow as tall and will stand a drier location.

AZALEA arborescens *Sweet Azalea*

Bushy shrub attaining 10 feet. Large white blooms, sometimes daintily tinged pink, with exquisite fragrance in June and July. Likes a cool, moist, peaty soil and partial shade.

A. calendulacea *Flame Azalea*

Medium height up to 6 to 8 feet. One of the gayest and most brilliant, with flowers of orange-yellow or flame-red in early June. Attractive foliage in the autumn and always looks well planted among Rhododendrons.

A. canescens *Piedmont Azalea*

Very fragrant, white or pale pink flowers in May. Bushy shrub growing 5 to 6 feet tall.

A. Kaempferi *Torch Azalea*

Introduced from Japan. Its common name is indicative of its very brilliant flowers of orange-red to salmon-pink, which are produced in such profusion that the plant is completely covered in May. Prefers a little shade.

Decorative and Hardy Shrubs

Our list of Flowering Shrubs, although obtained from the four corners of the world, contains only those with Yankee hardiness. Gorgeous blossoms, bright berries, and handsome foliage are their chief characteristics.

They may be used as specimens, or massed in irregular outlined borders. They also may be arranged to give you the privacy you seek, or to screen an unsightly view. A careful choice will give color and interest the entire year, creating a landscape scene both distinctive and beautiful.

Most shrubs are benefited by an annual trimming. This prolongs life, promotes neatness and symmetry. However, care should be taken to maintain each variety's characteristic form and not trim so as to give the effect of a bobbed haircut. Remove dead wood and thin out old branches by cutting out completely. Prune when your knife is sharp or when the inspiration overtakes you. No harm will be done. The best rule to follow, however, so that the least amount of flowering wood is sacrificed, is to trim as soon as each variety completes its blooming period.

Azalea nudiflora*Pinxter Azalea*

Native woods Azalea, sometimes called Wild Honeysuckle. Early in spring it produces a great profusion of fragrant rosy pink blooms. In autumn its foliage turns attractive colors.

A. poukhanensis*Korean Azalea*

Hardy Azalea from Korea. Its large, purple-lavender flowers are different from most Azaleas. Rather low, broad, spreading, dense shrub that blooms before the foliage appears. Autumn foliage turns red.

A. Vaseyi*Pinkshell Azalea*

Handsome hardy species, native of the Carolina mountains. Clusters of dainty, clear pink, orchid-like flowers in early spring. Can be used in exposed positions, and prefers a moist, half-shaded soil.

A. viscosa*Swamp Azalea*

Sometimes called Swamp Honeysuckle. Its fragrant, white flowers, sometimes tinged with pink, are the last of the Azaleas to bloom. Grows 4 to 6 feet and likes a moist soil.

Azalea yodogawa

Similar to Poukhanensis but with double flowers. Very hardy, dense, and low-growing form, unique because of its lavender-colored flowers.

BERBERIS Thunbergi *Japanese Barberry*

Naturally a dense, bushy, thorny plant. Its graceful habit, vivid autumn coloring, and beautiful fruits are its distinguishing features. Since the fruits are not liked by the birds, they remain the entire winter, giving a cheerful aspect to many winter plantings. Under favorable conditions it will grow 5 feet tall, but can be sheared to any desired height. Not fussy as to soil requirements and will stand semi-shade. The small, sharp thorns make it a barrier to small animals.

B. Koreana*Korean Barberry*

A new hardy species from Korea. Medium height shrub with foliage twice the size of common Barberry, having spiny edges resembling Holly. Gorgeous red fall coloring and large clusters of red berries.

Azalea poukhanensis



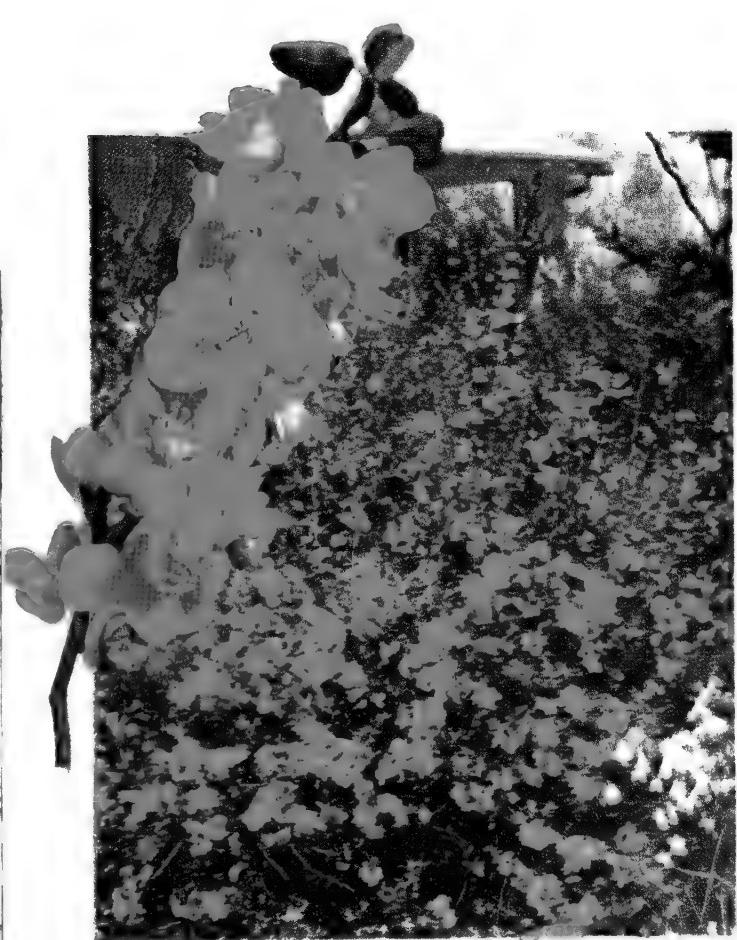


May-flowering Viburnum

Graceful Shrubs are the Framework of Every Effective Planting



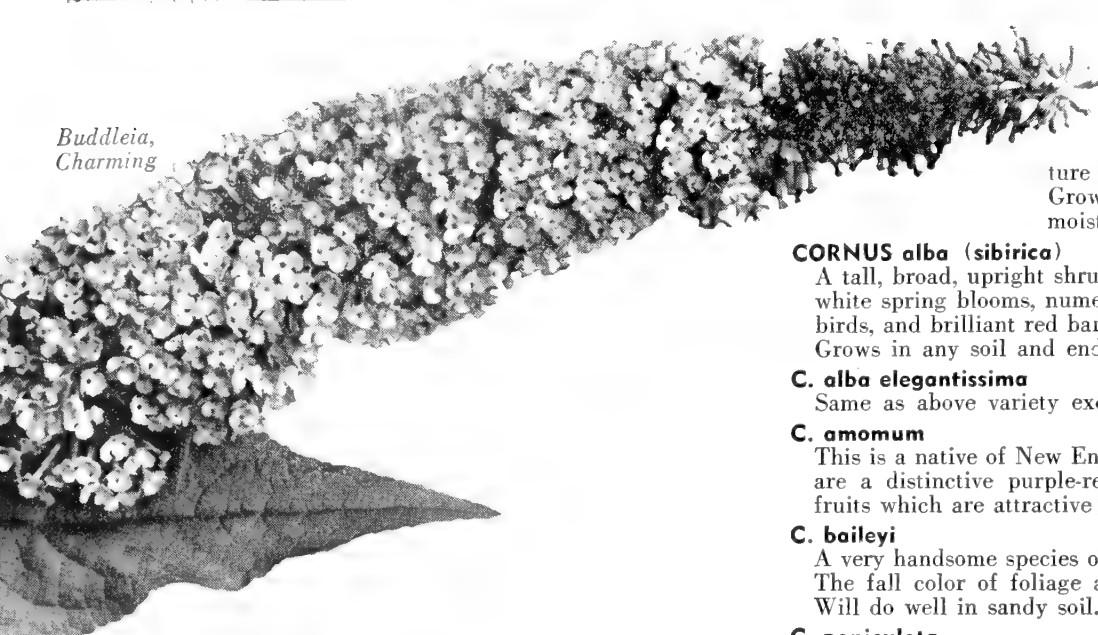
Double Syringa



Flowering Quince



Beauty Bush

**BERBERIS mentorensis**

Plant Patent No. 99. Has very strong, rugged, upright branches with formidable thorns. Very dark green foliage which clings tenaciously until midwinter. Heat and drought resistant, making a very fine hedge.

B. Thunbergi atropurpurea*Red-Leaved Barberry*

Same as Thunbergi except that the foliage is bright red in the spring, dull red in summer, and blazing scarlet in fall. Plant in full sun to develop the best color.

B. Thunbergi minor*Box Barberry*

Very dwarf, compact, bushy grower. When sheared it makes a neat variety for edging walks or beds.

B. Thunbergi pluriflora erecta*Truehedge Columnberry*

Plant Patent No. 110. The outstanding feature of this variety is the quickness with which one can obtain an erect, compact hedge with very little trimming. The plants are so perfectly upright and pyramidal that an "immediate effect" hedge is obtained, thus saving the two to three years required to produce a satisfactory hedge from common Barberry. It is decidedly more dense and heavier with foliage than the common Barberry, and takes on a richer and deeper fall coloring. The berries are similar in color and size.

BUDDLEIA alternifolia*Chinesé Butterfly-Bush*

Erect, spreading shrub usually not over 6 to 8 feet high. The narrow panicles of lavender-purple flowers resemble so much those of the lilac that it is sometimes called the Summer Lilac. This graceful shrub is the hardiest of all the Buddleias.

B. Charming

A new glorious Buddleia, bearing throughout late summer and autumn long sprays which compared with other Buddleias are distinctly pink.

B. Davidi magnifica*Ox-eye Butterfly-Bush*

This Summer Lilac has large, drooping panicles of purple flowers with orange eyes. Blooms about the middle of August. A tall, graceful shrub, very good for border or specimen planting.

B. Ile de France

A splendid new form. Easily the finest of all Buddleias because of its massive spikes of purple flowers, each illuminated by a brilliant golden eye. Vigorous, free-flowering, hardy type.

CALYCANTHUS floridus*Sweet Shrub*

Almost everyone knows this shrub or its deliciously fragrant, red-brown flowers produced in early spring. Usually not over 6 feet tall, with neat, glossy foliage. Grows in almost any fair soil, in either sun or shade.

CARAGANA arborescens*Siberian Pea-Tree*

A very hardy, tall shrub with green bark, pretty foliage, and small, yellow, pea-shaped flowers in June. A good subject for the shrub border.

CLETHRUM alnifolia*Summer Sweet*

During the hottest part of summer it produces a profusion of fragrant white flowers, a feature that makes it valuable for shrub borders. Grows to medium height and thrives in shady, moist soil.

CORNUS alba (sibirica)

Tatarian Dogwood
A tall, broad, upright shrub suitable for large borders. A wealth of white spring blooms, numerous white berries in fall that attract the birds, and brilliant red bark that makes it very decorative in winter. Grows in any soil and endures semi-shade.

C. alba elegantissima*Variegated Dogwood*

Same as above variety except variegated green and white foliage.

C. amomum*Silky Dogwood*

This is a native of New England growing 6 to 10 feet tall. Branches are a distinctive purple-red with blue or sometimes partly white fruits which are attractive to the birds.

C. baileyi*Bailey Dogwood*

A very handsome species of upright growth with dark red branches. The fall color of foliage and winter color of branches unequalled. Will do well in sandy soil.

C. paniculata*Gray Dogwood*

Free-flowering tall shrub, having clusters of white flowers in spring, followed in autumn by white berries on red stems.

C. stolonifera flaviramea*Golden-twist Dogwood*

Shrub of medium height having bright yellow bark. Very decorative in winter and adapted to any shrub border.

COTINUS coggygria*Common Smoke Tree*

A rather dense spreading shrub up to 15 feet. It owes its garden value and common name to the cloudlike appearance of its mass of plump fruiting parts which appears as a film of smoke in August. The autumn leaf tints of yellow and purple also recommend it. Prefers a sunny location in dry well-drained soil.

COTONEASTER acutifolia*Pekin Cotoneaster*

A splendid hedge plant with slender spreading branches, sharply pointed foliage and inconspicuous flowers. Glossy black fruits in October. Very hardy and will grow 8 feet tall.

C. Dielsiana*Diel's Cotoneaster*

Graceful spreading shrub with arching branches and attractive foliage that turns deep red in fall. Small pink flowers followed by showy, bright red fruits. Grows to 6 feet in any good soil.

C. divaricata*Spreading Cotoneaster*

Spreading shrub up to 6 feet. Tiny neat foliage and small pink flowers produced in June, followed by bright red fruit in September.

C. horizontalis*Rock Cotoneaster*

A low shrub with horizontal branches and small glossy green leaves. The flowers are pinkish white and the fruit bright red. Desirable for rock gardens. Field-grown stock does not transplant safely, so we offer only excellent plants from pots.

C. hupehensis*Hupéh Cotoneaster*

This attractive variety came from China and is one of the few Cotoneasters which have conspicuous clusters of white flowers along its slender stems. In autumn it is covered with brilliant crimson fruits. Grows 5 feet tall.

C. Zabelii*Cherryberry Cotoneaster*

Shrub up to 6 feet with slender spreading branches. Small pinkish flowers in May followed in September with red oval shape fruits about one-third inch long.

CYDONIA japonica*Flowering Quince*

Compact shrub with spreading, irregular, spiny branches. Refined glossy green leaves and conspicuous scarlet-red flowers in May. Thrives in any good soil but requires a sunny location. Maximum height, 6 feet. Fine material for the shrub border and makes an impenetrable hedge.

C., Apple Blossom

Similar to the above only has pink flowers.

C. nivalis

White flowers.

C. sanguinea

Dark red flowers.

DAPHNE mezereum

Medium dwarf growth up to 4 feet. The upright branches are closely set with fragrant, rosy purple flowers long before the leaves appear, sometimes as early as February. The flowers are followed by scarlet fruits, which make it a most attractive shrub.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum

Rosy purple or reddish pealike flowers are borne on graceful pendulous branches in late summer. Tall growing; free bloomer.

DEUTZIA gracilis

Popular, compact, dwarf shrub not over 3 feet tall. Graceful fountain-like bush covered in May with a profusion of white flowers. Useful in foundations and foregrounds of shrub borders.

D. Lemoinei

A hybrid of Gracilis, growing more vigorous, a little taller, and with showier white flowers. Grows in almost any soil but prefers a sunny location.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester

Vigorous-growing shrub to 6 feet tall. Double white flowers, tinged with pink, on upright branches.

D. scabra waterer *Waterer Deutzia*

Tall growing shrub with white flowers tinted carmine on outside.

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus

Red-Vein Enkianthus

Very ornamental, tall-growing variety with drooping racemes of small, yellowish or pale orange flowers, which hang in clusters during May. Gorgeous, brilliant red foliage in the autumn. Very desirable for specimens and grows best in an acid or sour soil.

EUONYMUS alatus *Winged Euonymus*

Bushy, compact, upright plant with curious corky bark that spreads out in flat wings. No doubt one of the most conspicuous varieties in the autumn, with its brilliant scarlet foliage and fruits. Very useful as a tall plant in the shrub border and endures partial shade.

E. alatus compacta

Dwarf Winged Euonymus

A choice compact shrub similar to the preceding variety, but slower growing and much more dwarf. The Arnold Arboretum in Boston considers this the outstanding shrub for fall color. Indifferent to soil, shade, and city conditions. Makes a most unusual and attractive hedge.

E. bungeanu *Winterberry Euonymus*

A large shrub or small tree with broad spreading branches growing 15 feet tall. Yellow autumn foliage and orange fruits in September.

E. europaeus *European Euonymus*

An erect shrub or small tree up to 20 feet. Red autumn foliage with pink fruits which break open in the manner of the Bittersweet and display red seeds within.

E. yedoensis *Yedo Euonymus*

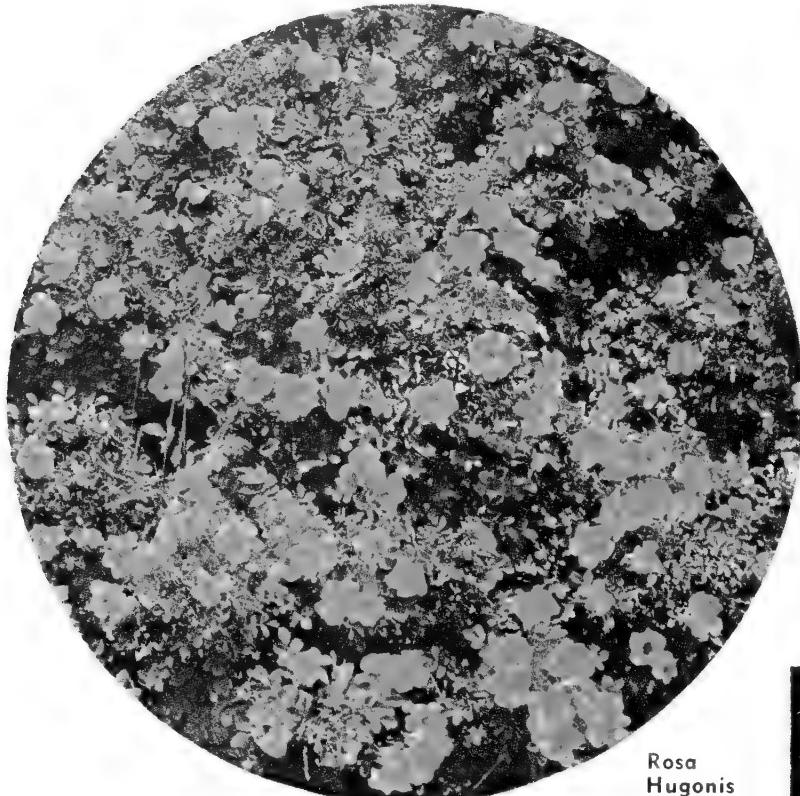
Large, upright shrub, remarkable for its brilliant red foliage and pink fruits in fall.

February Daphne

SHRUBS

That Impart Personality

- *Decorate*
- *Screen*
- *Give Color*



Rosa
Hugonis



Daphne cneorum—Sweet Scented



Prunus glandulosa—Flowering Almond
Early Spring Flowering



Azalea Kaempferi

Adams' Selected PEONIES

STRONG ROOTS CONTAINING 3-5 EYES

Baroness Schroeder	Flesh
Claire Dubois	Satiny Pink
Edulis Superba	Pink
Felix Crousse	Brilliant Red
Festiva Maxima	White
Karl Rosenfield	Red
Lady Alexandra Duff	Pale Blush-Pink
Mons. Jules Elie	Pink
Mons. Martin Cahuzac	Dark Red
Officinalis rubra	Dark Red
Primevere	Cream, Yellow Center
Reine Hortense	Light Pink
Solange	Creamy Salmon
Walter Faxon	Delicate Rose-Pink

SINGLE PEONIES

Fuyajo	Red, Chamois Center
Gypsy	Red, Red Center
L'Etingelante	Pink, Gold Center
Mikado	Red, Gold Center
Pride of Langport	Pink, Gold Center

Peony Culture

In public favor the modern Peony runs a close second to the Rose. For fragrance and beauty of form it is hard to choose between them and when planted in masses they surpass the Rhododendron in size and magnificence of bloom.

Their culture is so simple that little need be said. They will grow in most any soil, but prefer a deep rich rather moist loam. They are gross feeders, so fertilize heavily but never place fresh manure in contact with the roots. They also like a sweet soil, therefore, an annual fall application of agricultural lime is recommended. In October cut all foliage to the ground and burn. This is important to keep your Peonies healthy.

September is the best month to transplant. Plant so that eyes are 2 inches below the surface. Flowers the first year will be few, but when thoroughly established a plant may be expected to bloom for 20 years if undisturbed.

We do not attempt to grow all the good varieties but the above list contains a full range of color of the "Better Peonies for New England."

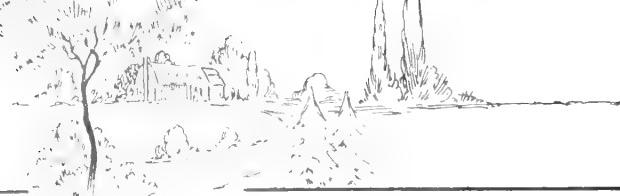


Festiva
Maxima



Felix Crousse

Mons. Jules Elie



Lonicera tatarica

LILAC. (See Syringa.)**LINDERA benzoin**

Spicebush
This is a native of our eastern states and does well in moist half-shaded locations. Grows 10 to 12 feet tall. Attractive in early spring before the leaves with bright yellow flowers later producing scarlet berries sought after by the birds. Yellow autumn foliage. Good for naturalizing. Leaves and twigs are aromatic.

LONICERA bella albida

White Belle Honeysuckle
Upright, spreading shrub, usually growing 6 to 8 feet tall. Small, pinkish white flowers in May, followed in August and September by a grand profusion of red berries. This attractive shrub grows in any soil and likes a sunny location. Birds are very fond of the fruits.

L. fragrantissima *Winter Honeysuckle*

Early in the spring, before the foliage, numerous small, very sweet scented flowers appear. The rich green foliage persists until midwinter.

L. Korolkowi floribunda

Blue-Leaf Honeysuckle
Tall, broad-headed shrub with striking blue-gray foliage which contrasts beautifully with its abundance of dainty pink flowers in May. Blooms are followed by bright red fruits. A valuable addition to any border if given plenty of room.

L. Maackii

Amur Honeysuckle
In the fall this plant is highly ornamental, with its great number of bright red berries. Tall growing; indifferent to soil conditions but likes a sunny location.

L. Morrowi

Morrow Honeysuckle
Wide spreading branches, growing about 6 feet tall. Pretty white flowers in May followed by large quantities of blood-red fruits in August.

L. syringantha Wolfi

Lilac Honeysuckle
Dwarf, low growing variety with spreading, graceful branches that lie close to the ground. Numerous fragrant, pale rosy lilac flowers that last a long time. Fine for bank plantings or in the foreground of shrub borders.

L. tatarica alba

White Tatarica Honeysuckle
The chief characteristics of all the tatarica Honeysuckles are the great abundance of small flowers and red fruits that follow. Grows rapidly up to 10 feet in most any soil or location. This variety has white flowers.

L. tatarica grandiflora rosea

Bride Honeysuckle
Similar to preceding varieties, but having slightly larger, delicate pink flowers.

L. tatarica rubra

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle
Same characteristics as all the Tartarian varieties, with deep rose-pink, almost red flowers.

LONICERA xylosteum*European Fly Honeysuckle*

Tall growing with yellowish white flowers in May followed by quantities of dark red berries in August.

L. Zabelli*Zabell Honeysuckle*

By far the best red flowering Honeysuckle. Strong upright growth with large persistent red fruit in August.

MYRICA carolinensis*Bayberry*

Very attractive shrub of medium height, with dark green, aromatic foliage. In winter its compact clusters of waxy, grayish white berries are very conspicuous. Particularly valuable for planting in dry, sandy, sterile soil.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius *Mock Orange*

The old-fashioned Mock Orange that everybody knows and admires. Grows to 10 feet, and in June is a solid mass of white blooms which are delightfully fragrant. This variety will stand partial shade.

P. coronarius foliis aureis*Golden Mock Orange*

A dwarf form with bright yellow foliage which holds its color throughout the summer.

P. grandiflorus *Big Scentless Mock Orange*

Tall, vigorous shrub similar to Coronarius, with larger flowers but not so fragrant.

P. Lemoinei*Lemoine Mock Orange*

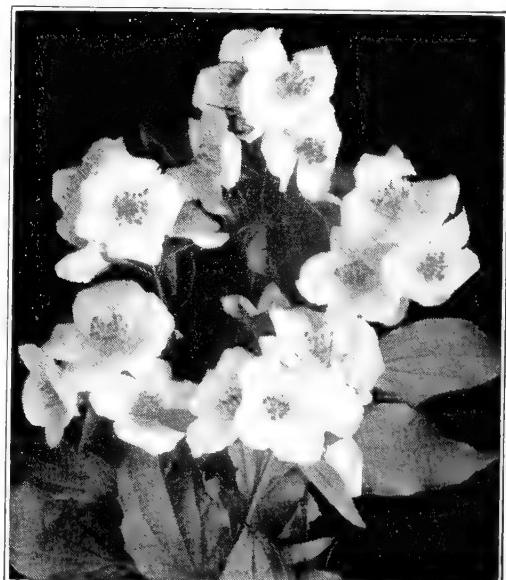
Very popular, graceful, medium growing shrub, bearing clusters of fragrant white flowers in June. Should be included in every shrub planting.

P. Lemoinei, Albatre *Albatre Mock Orange*

One of the famous Lemoine hybrids. Medium height shrub. Large pure white single or semi-double flowers. Very similar to Virginal. Some folks like it better than Virginal because of its symmetrical habit of growth.

P. L., Bouquet Blanc

A medium height shrub of dense habit. White flowers borne in bouquet-like clusters.



Philadelphus

KERRIA japonica flora-plena*Double Kerria*

Vigorous in growth, with double Chrysanthemum-like yellow flowers in June and appearing more or less throughout the summer.

LIGUSTRUM amurense*Amur Privet*

An upright plant similar to the better-known California Privet, but more hardy. Makes a very fine formal hedge or screen and, like all the Privets, endures semi-shade.

L. Ibolium*Ibolium Privet*

The most satisfactory of all the Privets for hedges. It has the large, glossy foliage of the California variety, and the spreading habit and hardiness of the Ibotia. We believe that this will soon supplant the California, which is not always dependable.

L. Ibotia*Ibota Privet*

In this variety the branches are more spreading, and if unsheared will grow 10 feet tall. Has a rather showy lilac-like white flower and in the fall and winter is covered with blue-black berries attractive to the birds. Very valuable for screen and border planting, as well as a fine hedge plant.

L. obtusifolium Regelianum*Regel Privet*

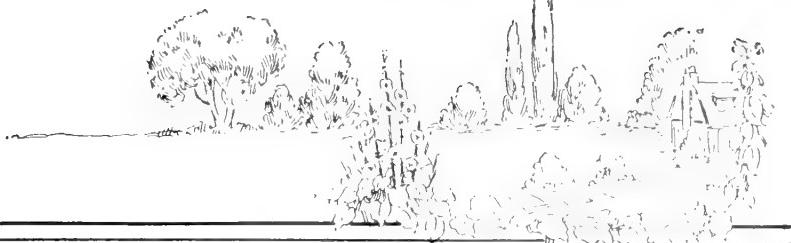
A low shrub with branches that are almost horizontal. It has dense foliage, and its graceful habit of growth makes it a fine variety for foundation and border planting, as well as for hedges.

L. ovalifolium*California Privet*

Probably the most popular hedge plant, but unfortunately less hardy than the other Privets. Handsome, upright growth with dark glossy green leaves.

for NEW ENGLAND

Springfield, Mass.



PHILADELPHUS Lemoinei, Glacier

This hybrid is a strong, erect grower of medium height. The clusters of double white flowers, set in panicles, have the appearance of one enormous flower. A very choice variety.

P. virginiana

Medium height and irregular growth, but rated by many as the finest of all Mock-Oranges. The first burst of bloom comes in June when the large, semi-double, pure white flowers fairly weigh the branches down. The tips of the new shoots bear flowers continuously throughout the summer. A truly remarkable variety and no doubt one of the best. See color picture on page 21.

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius Ninebark

Vigorous, wide-spreading, tall shrub that should be given plenty of room in the shrub border. Its attractive foliage makes it adapted for screen purposes. Grows anywhere, enduring even partial shade.

P. opulifolius aureus Golden Ninebark

Similar to the preceding variety, but at first when the leaves appear they are bright yellow, later changing to golden yellow.

P. opulifolius nana Dwarf Ninebark

Similar to opulifolius except that it grows only about 4 feet tall.

PRUNUS glandulosa Double Pink Almond

One of the most charming early-flowering shrubs, producing very double, rose-colored flowers in great profusion in the early spring. Maximum height, about 6 feet.

P. glandulosa sinensis Double White Almond

Same as the preceding variety except that it has beautiful double white flowers.

P. maritima Beach Plum

A decumbent thorny shrub well adapted to sandy exposed locations. Dainty white flowers in April followed by showy edible purple fruits from which an excellent preserve may be made.

P. tomentosa Nanking Cherry

Compact, treelike bush with upright branches. In the early spring it is covered with tiny pink buds which turn white after they open. The miniature red cherries appearing in late summer are soon removed by the birds. A very neat shrub that should be more popular.

P. triloba Flowering Plum

Small, shrubby tree covered with small, double, bright pink flowers before the leaves appear. This is an old-fashioned favorite that will brighten up any shrub planting.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides Jetbead

Of medium height, with single white flowers followed by shiny black fruit. A graceful shrub with handsome bright green foliage that grows well in semi-shade. Maximum height, 6 feet.

RHUS canadensis Fragrant Sumac

A spreading shrub about 3 feet tall. Conspicuous yellow flowers appear in early spring. The thick, fragrant foliage turns dark crimson in autumn. A good cover-plant for dry, rocky slopes.

R. cotinus

See *Cotinus coggygria*.

ROSA Hugonis Hugonis Rose

Extremely graceful, arching shrub 5 to 6 feet tall. Dainty, refined foliage that is practically hidden in May by a profusion of soft yellow, single, saucer-like flowers of delicate fragrance. Makes a hardy, handsome addition to any shrub border.

R. rugosa

Rugosa Rose
A sturdy, upright, medium-sized shrub with bristly branches and clean, glossy green, wrinkled foliage. The large, single, fragrant, red flowers of a soft, silky crepe-paper texture appear in May and continue until September. Its brilliant fall colors and bright red fruits make this variety attractive at all seasons. Absolutely hardy.

R. rugosa alba

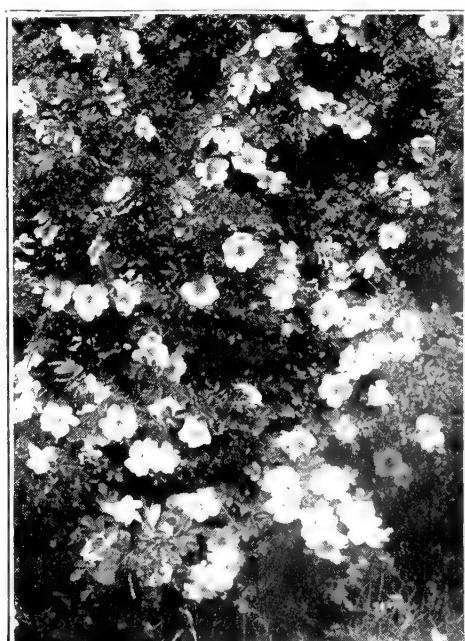
White Rugosa Rose
Same as the preceding variety except that it has large, white flowers. Both varieties grow exceptionally well when planted at the seashore.

RUBUS odoratus Flowering Raspberry

A vigorous-growing shrub up to 6 feet, that does well in the shade. Large, neat foliage and clusters of showy rose-purple flowers. Fine for planting in shady woods.

SALIX caprea

Pussy Willow
This familiar plant is the harbinger of spring. Preferring moist soil will grow to be 12 to 20 feet tall.



Rosa Hugonis



Spirea Anthony Waterer

SPIRAEA arguta

Garland Spirea

The most free-flowering and showy of the early-blooming Spireas. Graceful shrub of medium height, with feathery foliage. Early in May a profusion of dainty white flowers makes this a most charming sight.

S. bumalda

Bumalda Spirea

A low shrub rarely over 2 feet tall. The same general character and habit as Anthony Waterer except that the flowers are lighter pink.

S. bumalda, Anthony Waterer

Anthony Waterer Spirea

This popular Spirea is of dwarf growth. In July bright crimson flowers in flat heads appear on upright stems. Because of its low growth it works well at the house foundation or foreground of the shrub border. Prefers a moist soil and sunny location. If the faded flower heads are clipped, the plant will bloom freely.

S. bumalda Froebeli

Frobel Spirea

Similar to the above, but grows taller and is less compact. The bright crimson flowers last the entire season.

S. prunifolia

Bridal Wreath

This beautiful, well-known Spirea has been neglected for the more popular Van Houttei. Its graceful form and double white flowers make it deserving of more use. Usually not over 8 feet tall, with neat, dark green foliage that turns orange in the autumn.

S. Thunbergii

Thunberg's Spirea

Early, free-flowering, graceful shrub with feathery foliage on upright branches. Similar to Arguta, but not so tall. Its low growth, neat foliage, and white flowers make it good for house foundation plantings.

S. trichocarpa

Korean Spirea

A recently introduced, tall, broad shrub similar to Van Houttei. Its white flowers are larger and appear a few weeks later. Very hardy and well adapted to the shrub border because of habit of growth and bloom.

S. Vanhouttei

Van Houtte Spirea

This beautiful shrub deserves its popularity, for it is one of the finest Spireas for massing or specimens. Its tall, slender branches arch gracefully under a load of white flowers, the last of May.

LILACS

*They Are Renowned for their
Beauty and Fragrance*



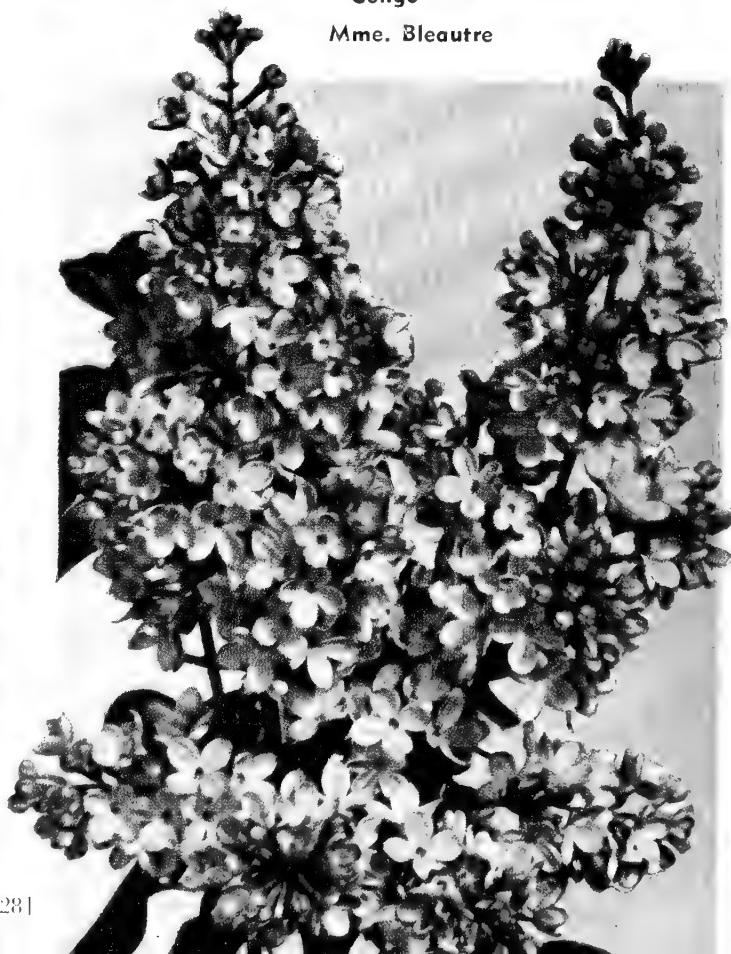
Pres. Poincaire

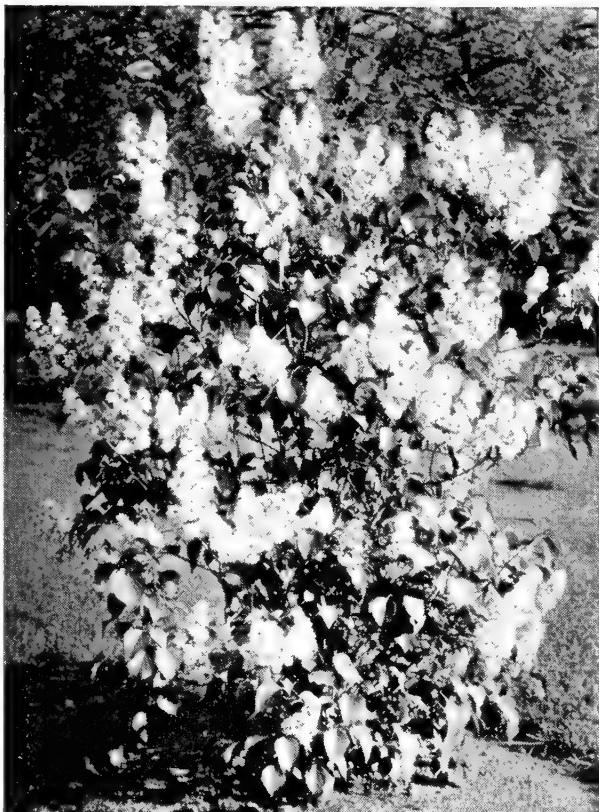
Leon Gambetta



Congo

Mme. Bleautre





Syringa—Lilac

SYRINGA - Lilacs

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

For flower size and range of color they are much superior to the common Lilac, oftentimes blooming when the plants are only 2 feet tall.

They are absolutely hardy but due to the fact that the buds open so early in the spring it is much more practical to transplant in the fall.

Hybrid Lilacs are of easy culture. Plenty of cow manure or fertilizer should be worked in the soil as they are heavy feeders. Good drainage is essential as well as a sunny location. Do not plant under trees or too near the house as they like plenty of moisture to bloom well.

All Lilacs grow better in a sweet soil. We, therefore, recommend an annual fall application of lime. The following list contains many of the "Better Hybrid Lilacs."

SYRINGA, Hybrid Varieties

Alphonse Lavallee. Lilac.

Belle de Nancy. Satiny pink.

***Bleuatre.** Deep powder-blue.

Charles Joly. Dark purplish red.

Charles Sargent. Violet-blue.

***Charles X.** Reddish purple.

***Congo.** Wine-red.

Ellen Willmott. White.

***Jan Van Tol.** Large white.

Katharine Havemeyer. Lilac-pink.

Leon Gambetta. Lilac-rose.

***Lucie Baltet.** Coppery old rose.

***Marie Legraye.** White.

Lilac

Michel Buchner. Light blue.

Mme. Casimir Perier. White.

Mme. Lemoine. White.

***Monge.** Deep purple.

***Mont Blanc.** White.

Paul Thirion. Reddish purple.

Pres. Fallieres. Light lilac.

Pres. Grevy. Blue.

Pres. Poincare. Purplish red.

Pres. Viger. Bluish lilac.

***Reaumur.** Subdued rose-red.

***Souv. Ludwig Spaeth.** Deep purple.

***Ville de Troyes.** Dark purple.

*Indicates single flowering varieties.

SAMBUCUS nigra aurea *Golden Elder*
Tall, coarse-growing shrub with attractive golden yellow foliage and cherry-red fruits. Plant in masses in rich soil; it makes striking foliage color contrasts in the large shrub border.

SYMPHORICARPOS Chenaulti

A new improved Coral-berry with smaller, tidy foliage. The fruits are not conspicuous; however, it makes a nice low hedge and, like all the Symphoricarpos, does well in semi-shade.

S. racemosus *Common Snowberry*
A bushy shrub with ornamental leaves and graceful, drooping branches, which in the autumn are covered with white, waxy berries about the size of marbles. Grows well in partial shade.

S. vulgaris *Coralberry*
A valuable variety for planting on banks, as it has a heavy root system. The flowers are greenish white and are followed by clusters of dark, purplish red berries. Grows well in the shade.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa
Cut-Leaf Stephanandra
The neat, clean foliage is finely and delicately cut. Graceful, fountain-like habit of medium height. The small white flowers and interesting foliage make it a most refined shrub for the house foundation or facing of the shrub border.



Symphoricarpos racemosus

TAMARIX amurensis *Amur Tamarix*
Graceful, tall-growing shrub with interesting feathery foliage. In June it bears showy racemes of pink flowers. Prefers dry soil conditions and does very well at the seashore.

SYRINGA chinensis (rothomagensis)

Chinese Lilac

Free-flowering, tall shrub with purplish lilac flowers in June.

S. japonica

Japanese Tree Lilac

See page 16.

S. Josikaea

Hungarian Lilac

A sturdy, large shrub of vigorous, upright growth. Dark green shiny leaves and bluish purple flowers. In comparison with other Lilacs, it blooms late, about the time that the common Lilac has finished.

S. persica

Persian Lilac

Free-blooming, graceful shrub about 8 feet tall, with refined foliage, smaller than the other Lilacs. Fragrant, pale purple flowers are borne in great profusion. Very satisfactory for the shrub border or hedges.

S. persica alba

White Persian Lilac

Same general character as the above variety, only has white flowers.

S. villosa

Late Lilac

Late-blooming, tall shrub, with large leaves. The flowers are light pale pinkish in bud, opening to rosy white.

S. vulgaris

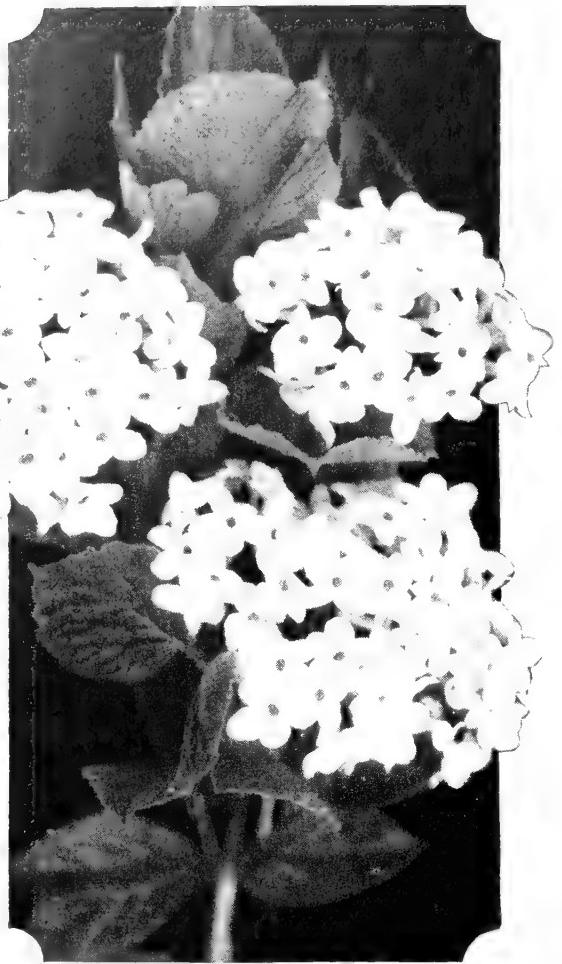
Common Purple Lilac

No other shrub is more typically colonial than this popular, fragrant Lilac which is found on nearly every New England homestead. Absolutely hardy, and endures neglect and ill treatment.

S. vulgaris alba

Common White Lilac

Same general desirable characteristics as the preceding variety but having pure white, single, fragrant flowers.



Viburnum Carlesii

VACCINIUM corymbosum *Highbush Blueberry*

In addition to its delicious edible berries, it possesses remarkable landscape value. A bushy shrub, with glossy green foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. Rather exacting in its soil requirements, preferring a moist, acid soil and partial shade. One of the best shrubs for fall color.

VIBURNUM americanum *American Cranberry*

Tall, native shrub with an open, spreading habit. Inconspicuous flowers followed by very ornamental red berries. The berries do not attract the birds, so they remain on the bush all winter. The fall foliage is especially brilliant.

VIBURNUM Carlesi

May-Flowering Viburnum

A real garden aristocrat. Compact shrub of medium height, with pretty pink and white flowers in a flat cluster 3 inches across. The individual blooms, which appear in April, resemble the *Arbutus* in form, color, and exquisite fragrance. No doubt the choicest of the Viburnums.

V. dentatum

Arrow-Wood

Likes a moist soil and endures partial shade. A hardy native of New England with white flowers in May and June, followed in October by shiny blue-black berries. This variety is often the answer to difficult planting situations.

V. fragrans

Fragrant Viburnum

Similar to Carlesi but blooms much earlier and is a deeper shade of pink.

V. lantana

Wayfaring-Tree

Not really a tree, but a vigorous, tall-growing shrub, with soft, heavy leaves. The large clusters of white flowers in May are followed by red berries, which turn black as they ripen. Prefers a dry, limestone soil.

V. lentago *Nanny-Berry*

Vigorous, tall-growing shrub with fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. The bluish black fruits remain until spring.

V. opulus *European Cranberry-Bush*

In the early fall its brilliant scarlet fruits, hanging in large clusters, are most attractive. A shrub growing 8 to 10 feet tall.

V. opulus nanum

Dwarf Viburnum
A very dwarf, compact, round-headed shrub, not over 2 feet tall. Very useful as a low hedge or formal border.

VIBURNUM opulus sterile

Common Snowball

This old-fashioned shrub with its snowball-shaped clusters of white flowers is attractive in May. Having sterile flowers, it, of course, has no fruits. Chiefly valued for its blooms.

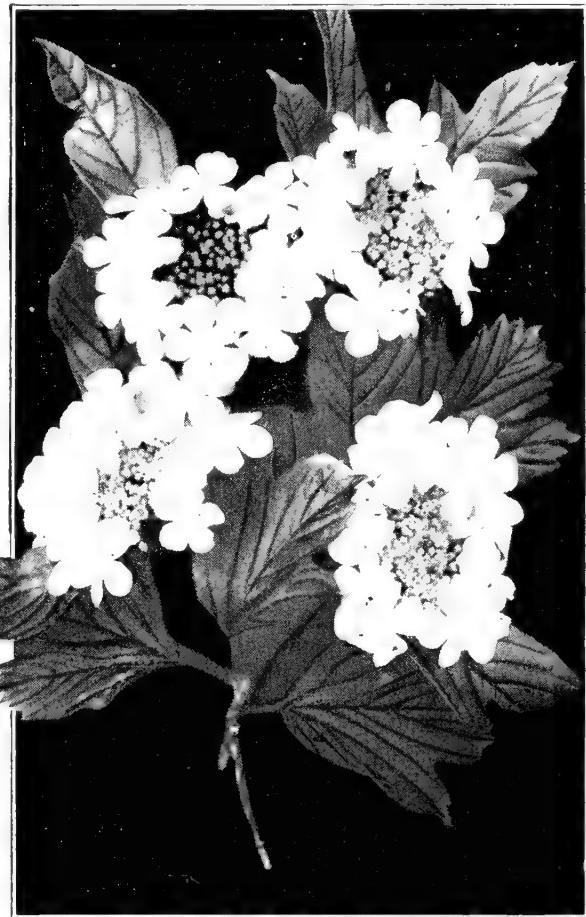
V. tomentosum *Single Japanese Snowball*

When in flower this is no doubt one of the most beautiful Viburnums. Large, flat white blooms on horizontal branches in June. Very showy and picturesque. Very fine, dark green foliage; grows about 8 feet tall.

V. tomentosum plicatum

Double Japanese Snowball

Same general characteristics as the preceding variety, except that the flowers are double, forming a pure white round ball 3 to 4 inches across. Handsome variety that needs a little protection until established.



Viburnum opulus



Berries of Viburnum opulus

Consult our Landscape Department for suggestions and estimates. There is no charge or obligation.

Customers are always welcome at our Display Gardens. You will not be approached unless you express a desire for service.

WEIGELA, Eva Rathke

A remarkably free bloomer. Rich dark reddish carmine flowers produced in early June, continuing more or less the entire summer. Vigorous, upright shrub to 6 feet.

A Price List is published as a supplement to this catalog. Send for a copy if it has not been received.

**WEIGELA rosea**

Pink Weigela
This is an old favorite. Medium to tall-growing shrub, covered in June with a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Very showy for the shrub border.

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia

Yellow-Root
A low-growing shrub which makes a splendid ground cover. Will grow anywhere, but prefers a moist, shady location. The plum-colored flowers in April are not conspicuous, but in the fall the foliage turns brilliant yellow and is both showy and handsome.

A complete assortment of Fruits, Fertilizers, Insecticides, and Grass Seed will be found in our Price List.

We maintain a staff of competent men, trained and experienced to assist you with your garden problems.

Customers are always welcome at our Display Gardens. You will not be approached unless you express a desire for service.

We are not open for business on Sundays.

We maintain a Planting Service for the convenience of our customers.

No charge for deliveries within a radius of 25 miles from Westfield.



Weigela rosea

SHRUBS FOR PARTIALLY SHADED LOCATIONS

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Azalea</i> (in variety)	Azalea
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	Spice-Bush
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet Shrub
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Summer Sweet
<i>Cornus</i> (in variety)	Dogwood
<i>Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora</i>	Hills-of-Snow
<i>Ligustrum</i> (in variety)	Privet
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock-Orange
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	Jetbead
<i>Symporicarpos</i> (in variety)	Snowberry; Coralberry
<i>Viburnums</i> (in variety)	Snowballs

LOW-GROWING SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HOUSE FOUNDATIONS

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Berberis Thunbergi</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	February Daphne
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender Deutzia
<i>D. Lemoinei</i>	Lemoine Deutzia
<i>Euonymus alatus compacta</i>	Dwarf Winged Euonymus
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	St. Johns-Wort
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Single Kerria
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium Regelianum</i>	Regel Privet
<i>Lonicera syringantha Wolfi</i>	Lilac Honeysuckle
<i>Myrica carolinensis</i>	Bayberry
<i>Philadelphus coronarius foliis aureis</i>	Golden Mock-Orange
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa Rose
<i>Spiraea arguta</i>	Garland Spirea
<i>S. Bumalda</i>	Bumalda Spirea
<i>S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer</i>	Anthony Waterer Spirea
<i>S. Thunbergi</i>	Thunberg's Spirea
<i>Stephanandra flexuosa</i>	Cut-Leaf Stephanandra
<i>Symporicarpos Chenaulti</i>	Chenault Coralberry
<i>S. racemosus</i>	Common Snowberry
<i>S. vulgaris</i>	Coralberry
<i>Viburnum opulus nanum</i>	Dwarf Viburnum

SHRUBS FOR CONTINUOUS BLOOM FROM EARLY SPRING TO FALL

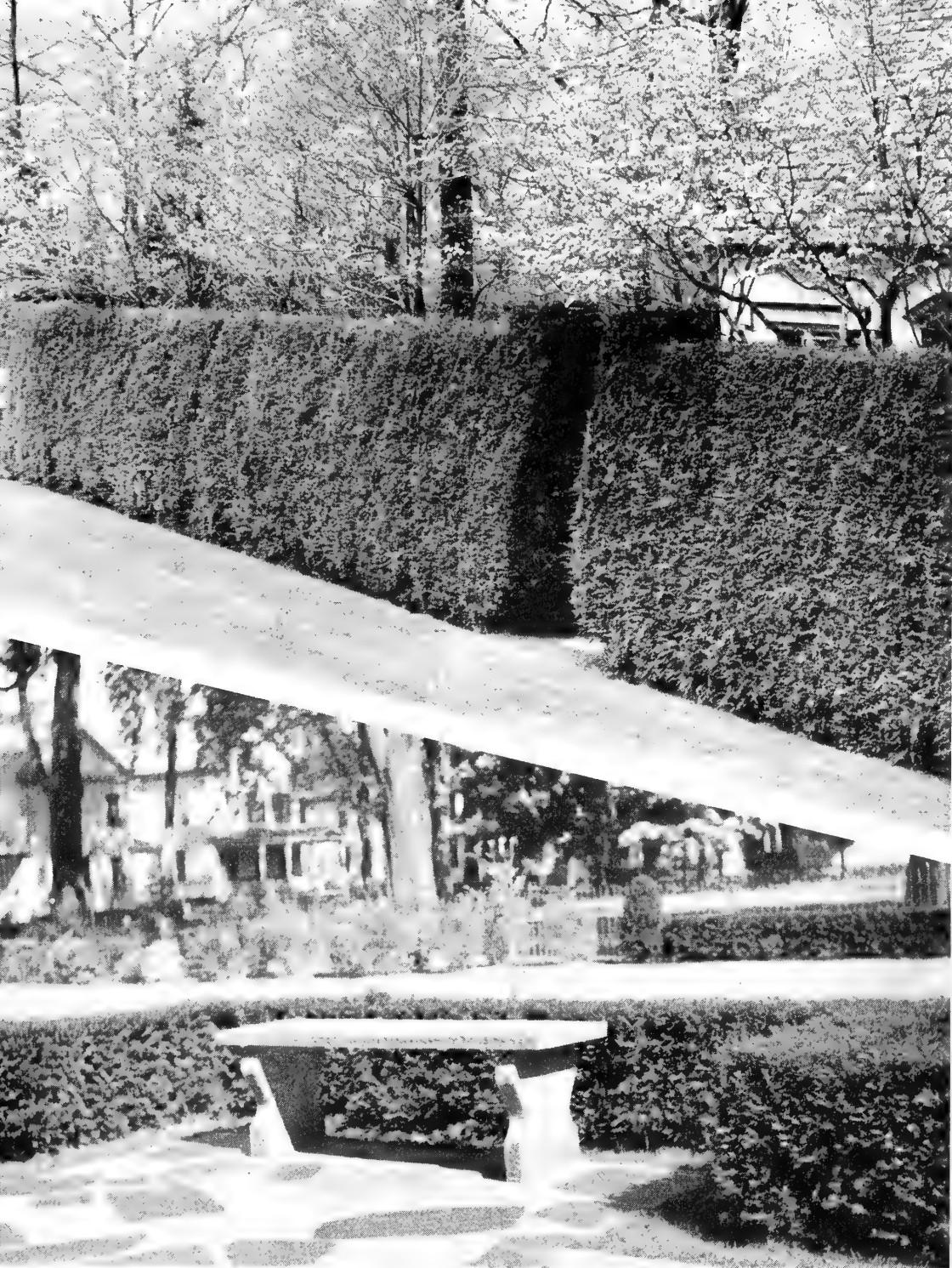
Botanical Name	Common Name	Blooming Date of
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	February Daphne	April 1
<i>Forsythias</i>	Golden-Bell	April 25
<i>Spiraea Thunbergi</i>	Thunberg's Spirea	May 1
<i>Cydonia japonica</i>	Flowering Quince	May 13
<i>Viburnum Carlesii</i>	May-Flowering Viburnum	May 15
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Single Kerria	May 16
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle	May 17
<i>Hybrid Lilacs</i>	Lilacs	May 18
<i>Spiraea Van Houttei</i>	Van Houtte Spirea	May 20
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender Deutzia	May 25
<i>Weigela rosea</i>	Pink Weigela	May 28
<i>Philadelphus</i>	Mock-Orange	May 30
<i>Spiraea Bumalda, Anthony Waterer</i>	Anthony Waterer Spirea	June 10
<i>Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora</i>	Hills-of-Snow	July
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Althea	August
<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i>	Peegee Hydrangea	Sept., Oct.

SHRUBS WITH FRUITS TO ATTRACT THE BIRDS

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Aronia</i>	Chokeberry
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cornus</i>	Dogwood
<i>Euonymus</i>	Euonymus
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry
<i>Ligustrum Ibota</i>	Ibota Privet
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spice-Bush
<i>Lonicera, all varieties</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	Nanking Cherry
<i>Rhodotypos</i>	Jetbead
<i>Sambucus</i>	Elder
<i>Symporicarpos racemosus</i>	Common Snowberry
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Cranberry-Bush

Hedges

Hedges are an essential part of the landscape. For marking boundaries or dividing garden areas they have a definite use. They also may provide the necessary privacy for the outdoor living room or screen for objectionable objects. When used to surround



THUYA

Arborvitae

A desirable, economical hedge may be had by using any variety of *Arborvitae*. Dependably hardy and producing a dense growth which is easily sheared. Prefers a sunny location and is ideal for screening unsightly views.

TAXUS *Cuspidata*

Spreading Yew

An excellent hedge variety possessing all the favorable *Taxus* characteristics, and charm. Easily sheared and grows readily in either sun or semi-shade.

THE BEST HEDGE PLANTS

EVERGREENS

	Size
Spreading Yew	15 in.-18 in.
Upright Yew	18 in.-24 in.
Dwarf Yew	12 in.-15 in.
Columnar Yew	30 in.-36 in.
Hicks' Yew	15 in.-18 in.
Dark American Arborvitae	3 ft.-4 ft.
Globe Arborvitae	15 in.-18 in.
Pyramidal Arborvitae	3 ft.-4 ft.
Siberian Arborvitae	15 in.-18 in.
Hemlock	2 ft.-3 ft.

Planting Distance	Relative Height	Approx. Width	Normal Growth
2 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.	Med.
18 in.	8 ft.	4 ft.	Med.
1 ft.	2 ft.	2 ft.	Slow
18 in.	5 ft.	2 ft.	Med.
18 in.	6 ft.	2 ft.	Med.
2 ft.	6 ft.	2 ft.	Med.
18 in.	3 ft.	2 ft.	Med.
18 in.	6 ft.	1 ft.	Med.
2 ft.	4 ft.	2 ft.	Med.
18 in.	8 ft.	5 ft.	Fast

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Berberis, Thunbergi	18 in.-24 in.
Berberis, Thunbergi <i>atropurpurea</i>	18 in.-24 in.
Berberis, Thunbergi <i>erecta</i>	15 in.-18 in.
Berberis, Thunbergi <i>minor</i>	12 in.-15 in.
Euonymus <i>alatus</i>	2 ft.-3 ft.
Euonymus <i>alatus compacta</i>	15 in.-18 in.
Ligustrum <i>ibolium</i> (also other Privets)	2 ft.-3 ft.
Ligustrum <i>ibota</i>	3 ft.-4 ft.
Spirea <i>Bumalda</i> , Anthony Waterer	15 in.-18 in.
Spirea <i>Van Houttei</i>	3 ft.-4 ft.
Syringa <i>vulgaris</i>	3 ft.-4 ft.

Planting Distance	Relative Height	Approx. Width	Normal Growth
1 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.	Med.
1 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.	Med.
10 in.	3 ft.	1 ft.	Med.
10 in.	2 ft.	2 ft.	Slow
2 ft.	8 ft.	4 ft.	Fast
18 in.	5 ft.	4 ft.	Med.
1 ft.	5 ft.	3 ft.	Fast
18 in.	6 ft.	4 ft.	Fast
10 in.	3 ft.	2 ft.	Med.
18 in.	4 ft.	4 ft.	Med.
18 in.	8 ft.	4 ft.	Fast

the perennial garden they provide a living wall or background for the flowers and bring out the color contrast more vividly. Evergreen hedges should be trimmed every year during early June. Hedges make a yard more livable. They let you live as you please right out to the street.



TSUGA

Canadensis Canadian Hemlock

Possesses a refined, lacy dark green foliage that undoubtedly produces our most dense and graceful evergreen hedge. A tall, bushy type that requires plenty of room and a location protected from the wind. May be sheared to any desired shape and grows well in semi-shade.



EUONYMUS

Alatus compacta

Dwarf Winged Euonymus Originated in France and introduced in the U. S. by the Adams Nursery. Indifferent to soil, shade and city conditions. Makes a most unusual and attractive hedge. No doubt one of the most conspicuous varieties in the autumn with its brilliant scarlet foliage. Slow growing and seldom requires trimming.



TAXUS

Cupidata capitata

Upright Yew Many pleasing characteristics make this evergreen ideal for hedge purposes. Its natural upright growth and rich dark green foliage the year round, its ability to adapt itself to many different soil, sun and shade conditions, and the ease with which it conforms to any type of shearing makes it one of the most popular and satisfactory hardy evergreen hedges.





VINES

ACTINIDIA arguta *Bower Actinidia*

A hardy Japanese climber of vigorous, dense growth and thick, shiny leaves. The white flowers in June are small and somewhat fragrant, followed by greenish yellow fruits. They like a rich, moist soil and grow equally well in sunny or half-shaded locations.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia

Virginia Creeper

Native, hardy climber of very rapid growth. Rich green, deeply cut foliage, turning rich crimson in the fall. Excellent for climbing over trees, walls, slopes and banks.

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni

Engelmann Ivy

Does not differ much from the preceding variety except that it has generally smaller foliage and is a little more refined.

A. tricuspidata (Veitchi) *Boston Ivy*

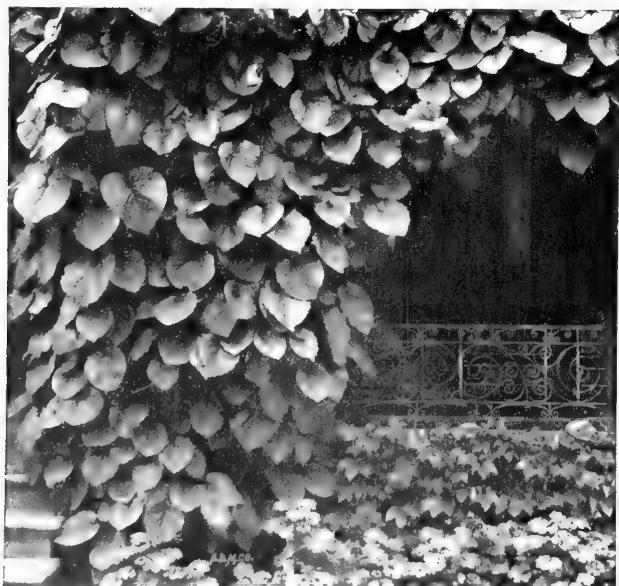
Perhaps the most popular Ivy because its adhesive tips cling tenaciously to most any vertical wall. The beautiful, overlapping foliage turns striking autumn colors. A rapid-growing vine, excellent for brick, stone or stucco walls, clinging without artificial fastening.

A. tricuspidata Lowi *Low's Ivy*

A reduced edition of the common Boston Ivy. A small slender vine and more delicate in every respect. Useful for low stone walls. Exquisite autumn coloring.

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho *Dutchman's-Pipe*

A very rapid-growing vine with very large, light green leaves which retain their color from early spring to late fall. Peculiar brownish flowers which resemble a miniature pipe.

BOSTON IVY. See *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*.


Aristolochia sipho—Dutchman's Pipe

CAMPsis radicans

Trumpet Vine

An old friend of vigorous growth forming a spreading bush with arching branches. Placed against a building, tree, or trellis it will climb rapidly. Tropical-looking foliage. Trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in midsummer.

CELASTRUS orbiculatus

Oriental Bittersweet

An oriental shrub which will climb if given support. In the fall it produces an abundance of brilliant orange and scarlet fruits. Very showy after the foliage has fallen. Sprays cut and brought into the house last for a long time.

C. scandens

Common Bittersweet

This native variety is similar to, and just as desirable as the Oriental type. The colorful clusters of orange and scarlet fruits are very popular for home decoration.

CLEMATIS paniculata

Sweet Autumn Clematis

Very popular, fast-growing vine which with support will climb 20 to 25 feet. Neat glossy foliage and in September is completely covered with fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Later its feathery seed-pods create the illusion of a second blooming period.

C., Large-Flowering Hybrids

Vines, 6 to 12 feet, requiring a trellis or wire support. Very desirable because of their large, showy flowers, 5 to 6 inches across in midsummer. They thrive best in a rich, limestone soil and should not be planted in exposed locations.

Henryi. Large, creamy white flowers.

Jackmani. Very popular purple variety.

Mme Edouard Andre. Rich bright red.

Ramona. Lavender-blue.

EUONYMUS.

See Evergreen Shrubs.

HEDERA helix baltica

Baltic Ivy

A hardy improved strain of English Ivy that does well in our climate.

HYDRANGEA petiolaris

Climbing Hydrangea

A choice hardy climber that deserves more extensive cultivation. Will climb brick, stone, and cement walls, without support. Foliage bright green, with an abundance of large, flat, fragrant, white Hydrangea-like blooms in June.

LONICERA Heckrottii

Golden Flame Honeysuckle

A new everblooming Honeysuckle. A twisting, twining plant growing 15 to 20 feet high. Flowers produced in clusters. Curved petals, red outside and yellow within.



Lonicera Halliana—Japanese Honeysuckle

LONICERA japonica Halliana

Japanese Honeysuckle

An excellent climber with smooth, glossy dark green foliage. Large, fragrant, white flowers turning yellow; a most constant bloomer. Very desirable for roadside and bank plantings.

L. sempervirens

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle

High climbing vine with neat dark green foliage. Orange-scarlet, tubular-shaped flowers in terminal clusters from May to September. Endures semi-shade.

L. sempervirens magnifica

A magnificent new Honeysuckle with large, coral-colored blooms and beautiful blue-gray-green foliage. The brilliant and cheerful flowers are freely produced; a worth-while novelty.

L. Tellmanniana

Giant Golden Honeysuckle

A new, strong-growing, hardy climber with large, pale green leaves and long, giant, tubular flowers of an intensely rich golden yellow, tipped with bronzy red. Blooms in June.

LYCIUM chinense

Matrimony-Vine

Vigorous, woody vine of great value for trellises or embankments. Small, purple flowers in July, followed by an abundance of orange-red fruits.

POLYGONUM Auberti

Silver Lace Vine

Established plants will climb 25 feet during one season if given support. Produces foamy sprays of creamy white flowers during the summer and fall months. An excellent vine for covering waste spaces, ugly buildings, and fences.

WISTARIA sinensis

Purple Chinese Wistaria

This well-known, desirable vine gives a distinct Oriental appearance to any trellis or garden house. After becoming established, it will produce a great profusion of showy, purple, pendulous blooms of rich fragrance.

W. sinensis alba

White Chinese Wistaria

A white-flowering form of the preceding variety.



ROSES and their Culture

There is probably no other plant grown by more millions or loved by more millions than the Rose. It is hardly necessary to emphasize their desirability. Let us, therefore, tell you how to have better Roses.

POTTED ROSES BEST. After years of experience we have come to the conclusion that by potting our Roses we can give our customers 100% satisfaction. They are ready for delivery about May 15 to 20 when you will receive them in full foliage. The illustration on next page gives you a good idea of the quality and condition in which you will receive our potted Roses.

HOW TO PLANT. Just remove the paper pot by slitting down the side, plant so that the top of the earth ball is 4 to 6 inches below the surface and water well. Our potted Roses will not stop to catch their breath before they will supply you with an abundance of bloom.

WHERE TO PLANT. Select a sunny, open location. Avoid low, poorly drained or light soil. The best is a rich clay loam, but Roses do well in almost any soil if it is fertilized, drained and cultivated.

WHEN TO PLANT. For our particular locality it is our opinion that Roses should be planted in spring only. Place your order in early spring. Delivery will be made about May 20.

WHICH TO PLANT. There are hundreds of good varieties available. However, we list only what we believe to be the best for our climate. Each variety has been personally selected after observation of its vigor, hardiness, freedom of bloom, fragrance and color. Every plant is two years old, of specimen No. 1 grade and guaranteed to bloom.

PREPARATION OF BEDS. If soil is poor, excavate 18 inches deep and replace with good garden soil. Spade in generous supply of well-rotted cow manure. Commercial fertilizers can be used instead. Four pounds per 100 square feet. Preparation should be done the preceding fall.

SUBSEQUENT CARE. Water thoroughly immediately after planting and all summer if the weather is dry. Cultivate the top 2 inches of the

bed every week. Watering and cultivation may be greatly reduced by applying a two-inch mulch of peat moss. Spray the foliage every ten days with Clotracide. This will prevent both mildew and black-spot as well as plant lice. Every month add Wizard Brand Cow Manure at the rate of four pounds per 100 square feet and rake in.

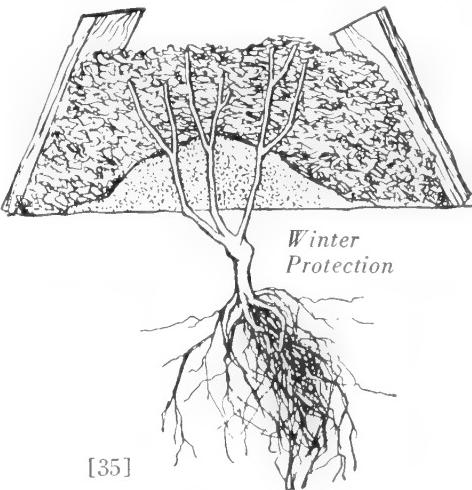
WINTER PROTECTION. Must be provided to avoid disappointment. In late fall (November) each plant should be hilled up with six inches of soil and the depressions filled with well-rotted cow manure. After ground is frozen, cover with leaves. Remove this covering gradually in spring.

PRUNE IN SPRING ONLY. Trim back your Hybrid Teas to from four to six inches, leaving only fresh green wood. Make a clean cut just above an eye preferably pointing away from the center of the plant. Large Climbing Roses should be pruned sparingly in spring. Remove old wood every three or four years. Small flowering Ramblers should be trimmed immediately after they are through blooming by removing all canes having withered flowers.

HYBRID TEAS. This popular class of Roses blooms continuously from June until frost. They were originated about 1890. However, modern breeding methods have given us new improved varieties that combine superlative coloring, distinction of form and vigor of growth. Our list includes the best of "Better Roses." A dozen or more of these Roses will provide you with gorgeous bouquets the entire summer.

FLORIBUNDAS. This group is especially adapted for mass planting. They are noted for continuous bloom and ease of culture. Sturdy and bushy with either single or double flowers in numerous clusters. These should be planted close together, about 14 inches apart, using one color in beds or borders to get the most effective display. In recent years their popularity has greatly increased.

CLIMBING ROSES. Because of their hardiness and adaptability, Climbing Roses can be used to brighten up many situations. Trained over a trellis or doorway, along a porch or garage, they become a permanent source of beauty. They will also climb a fence or ramble over a stone wall or sloping bank. Plant six to eight feet apart.





Hybrid Tea Roses

All 2 Years Old, Field-Grown, First Grade, Potted Roses—Guaranteed to Bloom.

Autumn. Gorgeous flowers which blend together the autumnal shades of russet-brown, bronzy red, and rich yellow. Free bloomer.

Betty Uprichard Semi-double, salmon-pink flowers stained coppery pink outside.

Countess Vandal. Pat. 38. Copper, bronze and pink, flooded with gold.

Crimson Glory. Pat. 105. Fragrant deep vivid crimson. Very popular.

Eclipse. Pat. 172. Slim tapering buds of brilliant golden yellow.

Editor McFarland. Bright clear pink blooms on long stems. Vigorous plants with clean healthy foliage. By some Rose growers pronounced the finest pink.

Etoile de Hollande. The world's leading red Rose with brilliant blooms of magnificent size.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure paper-white; large and free flowering.

Girona. A bicolor of turkey-red and yellow.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Cream, slightly shaded lemon; very fragrant.

Margaret McGredy. Orange-scarlet. Very large, long pointed buds and beautiful double flowers. Good foliage and constant bloomer.

McGredy's Scarlet. Brilliant red. A beautifully formed, double, high-centered Rose, borne on long stems.

POTTED ROSES

The illustration below gives you a good idea of the quality and condition in which you will receive our Potted Roses. Just remove the paper pot by slitting down the side; plant so that the top of the earth is 4 to 6 inches below the surface, and water well. Our Potted Roses will not stop even to catch their breath before they will supply you with an abundance of bloom.



COTRACIDE

A complete Rose protection against plant insects and diseases. Conquers mildew. Controls black spot. Assures luxuriant foliage and bloom. Apply once a week. See price list.

NEW DAWN (Everblooming Dr. W. Van Fleet). Plant Patent No. 1. The first really worth-while everblooming hardy climber. The shell-pink flowers are of good size and exquisite form, with rich fragrance, produced on long stems and almost continuously in flower from June until frost.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Vivid scarlet, semi-double flowers of medium size, which do not burn or fade in the sun. Produced in large clusters in great profusion. Extremely hardy.

Silver Moon. Clear, silvery white; fragrant. Foliage is mildew-proof.

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

They Bloom All Summer

Betty Prior. Pat. 340. Red buds opening to single shell-pink.

Donald Prior. Pat. 377. Semi-double scarlet. Very profuse.

Pinocchio. Pat. 484. Salmon-pink flushed with gold.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Gloria Mundi. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in large clusters.

Gruss an Aachen. Yellowish rose with shadings of salmon-pink and red.

Ideal. One of the finest dark red Polyanthas. Grows about 2 feet high; always in bloom.

Triomphe Orleansis. Cerise-red. A profuse bloomer.



ROSES

*on
Parade*



Dr. J. H. Nicolas

Eclipse

Adams Roses are
Easy to Get and
Easy to Grow



Crimson Glory

Have a Successful
Rose Garden—
Plant the Best
Roses That
Can be Grown



Pinocchio

Customers Are
Always Welcome
at Our
Display Gardens



Donald Prior

Enjoy Perennial Beauty



The places to plant hardy flowers are legion; in the flower garden, in flower beds, in the front of shrubbery, in the border or foundation planting; along walks, paths or driveways; or in the border along the property or fence line.

WHENEVER you see a home, whose owner loves flowers, you are sure to see many hardy perennials growing there. The hardy perennials appeal very strongly, because during the whole flowering season there is not a time in which some of them are not in bloom, and they re-appear year after year, blooming freely and requiring very little attention and protection.

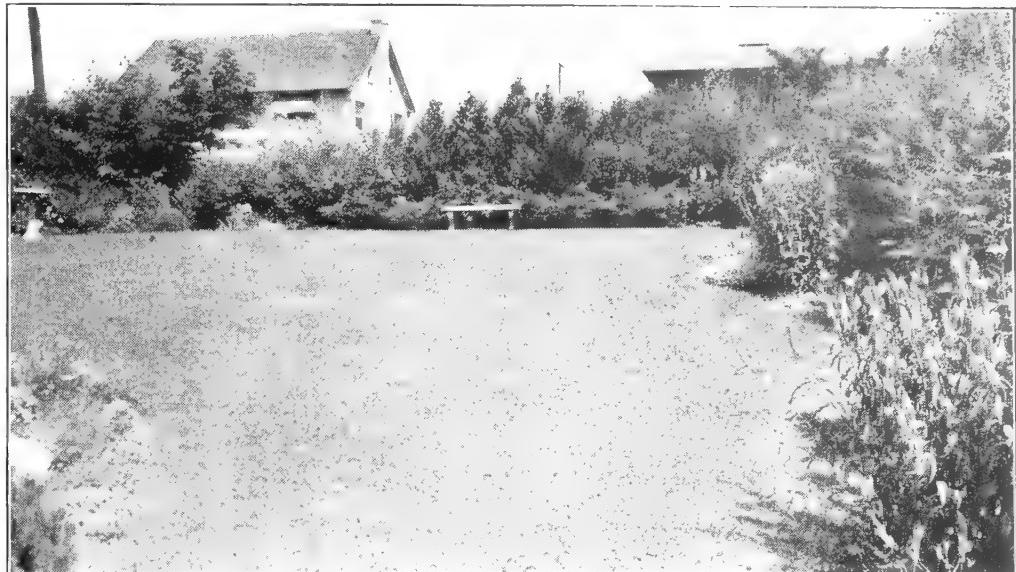


[38]



from Year to Year

The unsightly back yard is becoming a thing of the past. In its place is appearing a beautiful garden filled with flowers that everyone loves. Flowers add their gorgeous color and interest to the garden—and a seat or two, placed at a point from where you may view the most charming part of it, calls for complete relaxation and full enjoyment of the great outdoors.



Perennial Arrangement

Many pages could be written about the arrangement and selection of perennials, but any home owner, if he pays a bit of attention to the height, color and period of bloom of each variety, can quickly and easily select enough to meet his needs, and be assured of a beautiful and satisfying effect.

Kindly assistance will be given by any Adams representative if you will call or write for information.



Hardy Garden Flowers (Perennials)

A class of plants perpetual in habit and growing larger and finer from year to year. Infinite in variety, color and blooming period, including such favorites as the Peony, Iris, Phlox, Delphinium, Aster, Hemerocallis, Anemones, and scores of others that deserve a place in modern gardens.

Our perennial department is continually discarding inferior varieties and adding only the worth-while novelties, thus insuring you the best for New England gardens.

AGROSTEMMA Rose Campion

A. coronaria. Bright rosy crimson. Best variety for New England gardens. 2½ to 3 ft.

AJUGA® Bugle

A. genevensis. Rich, dark green foliage. In June it is covered with deep blue flowers. Good border plant. 8 inches.

ALYSSUM® Basket of Gold

This species can be used to advantage in rock gardens and for edging walks and paths.

A. saxatile compactum. Woody stems with gray foliage, in April and May a wonderful display of bright yellow flowers. Excellent border plant.

ANCHUSA italicata Alkanet

Tall growing, up to 5 feet, with rather coarse foliage but sparkling blue flowers of great beauty.

A. myosotidiflora. (R) (C) Produces large, heart-shaped leaves, above which, in April and May, appear graceful clusters of clear sky-blue flowers, almost like Forget-me-nots. Fine dwarf border plant, looks well at all seasons.

AQUILEGIA Columbine

A. chrysanthia. Golden yellow flowers. **A. Crimson Star.** Large, crimson and white flowers. Free flowering.

A. Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. A magnificent strain of long-spurred flowers in pastel shades. Fine cut flower.

A. Rose Queen. Large, long-spurred, pink flowers.

A. Silver Queen. Improved long-spurred white.



Aquilegia

If you are an inexperienced gardener and this list seems confusing, let us assist you. We will be glad to help you plan your perennial or rock garden. Our suggestions may help you to avoid mistakes and thus to save you money.

(R)—placed after the variety name signifies it to be a rock garden plant.

(C)—placed after the variety name signifies that it does well in semi-shade.

ANEMONE japonica Japanese Windflower

Needs winter protection.

A. Alba. In August produces lovely pure white blooms with a yellow center. 2 to 3 ft.

Prince Henry. One of the first Anemones to bloom. Dwarf plant with double, rosy pink flowers.

Queen Charlotte. Abundant, semi-double flowers of a beautiful pink shade. Very popular variety. 2 to 3 ft.

September Charm. In full bloom the middle of September. Delicate silvery pink flowers about 2 feet tall.

Whirlwind. Vigorous growing, with large, double, white flowers in September and October.



Anemone

ANEMONE

A. hupehensis. (C) A dwarf plant which in August throws up branching stems 12 to 18 inches high, bearing deep pink flowers.

ARTEMISIA

A. lactiflora. A tall growing plant throwing up large, branching panicles of creamy white flower heads in August and September. A graceful, fragrant cut flower. Use in the border background or among shrubs. 4 to 5 feet.

A. Silver King. The flower is unimportant, but the silvery gray, mistlike foliage forms a striking contrast for other plants. The foliage is also effective in bouquets and can be cut and dried in autumn for interior winter decoration. 2 to 3 ft.



Arabis alpina

ARABIS Rock Cress

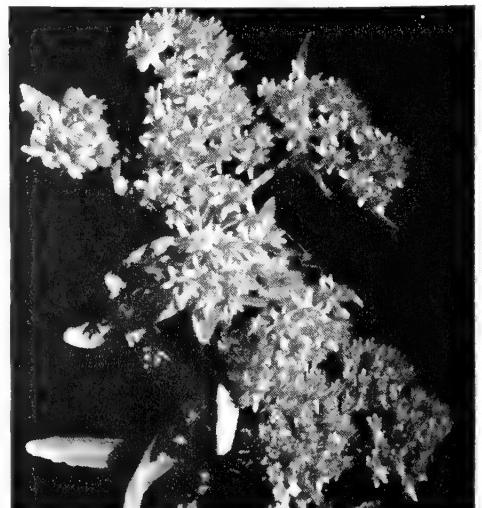
A. alpina. Neat, compact rosettes of dark green foliage forming a dwarf carpet, usually not over 9 inches tall. Pure white flowers produced in dense masses in early spring. Splendid for border and rockery planting and last well when cut.

ASCLEPIAS

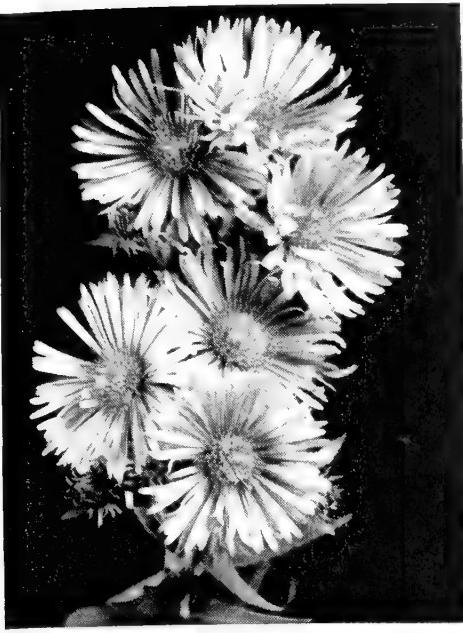
A. tuberosa. (R) Very attractive native plant growing 18 to 30 inches tall. During July and August very showy bright orange flowers appear. Last a long time when cut.

ASTILBE Fanal

Long spikes of crimson flowers. Bronzy, divided foliage. Height of both plant and bloom spike is about 2 feet. Blooms last all of early summer providing a vivid splash of unusual color.



Asclepias



Aster, Harrington Pink

Garden Asters (Michaelmas Daisy)

In the autumn, when the fall colors have glorified our New England countryside, who has not admired the native hardy Asters along the road? The following are improved varieties especially adapted for our fall gardens. Most are medium to tall growing, with large flowers running through the shades of lavender, pink and blue. Free flowering plants which should become more popular.

Beechwood Challenger. New brilliant crimson-red. 3 ft.

Harrington Pink. Excellent new bright pink. 3 ft.

Mr. Everest. The finest and best white. 4 feet.

Ypres. Rosy red. 3 ft.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower) *C. carpatica*.® Neat, compact tufts of attractive foliage. In July, clear blue, bell-shaped flowers appear on wiry stems and continue until October. Excellent edging or rock plant. 8 inches.

C. carpatica alba.® In all respects like the preceding variety, except with white flowers.

C. persicifolia (Peach Bells). A very fine hardy perennial. Handsome spikes of saucer-shaped flowers in June and July. Two separate colors: blue and white. 2 ft.

C. rotundifolia.® (Blue Bells of Scotland). Blue, bell-shaped flowers from June to August. Fine rock plant. 10 to 12 inches.

Chrysanthemum KOREAN HYBRIDS

The Hybrid Korean group was developed from the species *Chrysanthemum coreanum*, a hardy, rugged, Daisy-like form native to Korea and Siberia. The hybrids have not only acquired much of its vigor and sturdiness, but have given us many lovely color tints that are new to Chrysanthemums. They are especially welcome to New England gardens because they are a hardier type and bloom earlier.

Caliph. Deepest double velvet-red. Early October.

Crimson Splendor. Single, rich crimson. Oct. 5th.

King Midas. Double yellow. Late September.

Carnation, Hardy

Hardy perennials of spicy fragrance and great freedom of bloom. They do not get lanky or untidy; bloom all summer. Their stiff stems make them ideal for cutting.

Crimson King. Dazzling crimson.

CENTAUREA

C. montana. Large, violet-blue flowers on 24-inch stems. Free blooming from July to September. A very fine cut flower that likes a sunny location.

CERASTIUM

C. tomentosum.® A low-growing plant having silvery gray foliage. Spreads rapidly and in June produces clouds of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes.

CHELONE Lyoni

Turtle Head
Heads of showy purplish red flowers on 24-inch stems. Its queerly shaped flowers remind you of Snapdragons. Blooms during summer and early fall.

Cornflower



Hardy Carnations

CLEMATIS recta

Shrubby Clematis

Grows from 2 to 3 feet high. Fragrant white flowers in large clusters during June and July.

COREOPSIS

Tickseed

C. auriculata nana. A compact, dwarf plant 8 to 10 inches tall. Golden orange flowers. May until fall.

C., Mayfield Giant. An improved variety with larger flowers.

Chrysanthemum

HARDY

In the fall when most of our flowers have succumbed to frost, the Hardy Chrysanthemums hold sway, with a wealth of rich, oriental coloring unaffected by ordinary freezing. As newer, better and hardier varieties appear, we are obliged to discard the older ones. You may be assured that the following varieties have qualities of superiority justifying their trial and adoption by you. They should be planted in a well-drained soil and covered with leaves during the winter.

Avalanche. Magnificent double white blooms 5 inches across in late September.

Bonfire. Double deep bronze. October.

Candlelight. Double creamy white. Sept. 15.

Cydonia. Tall, glowing bronze. Double 2-inch blooms. Mid-October.

Glory of Seven Oaks. Early double yellow. Aug. 15.

Joan Helen. Free flowering purple in late September.

Lavender Lady. Full double lavender. Early October.

Nancy Copeland. Semi-double red in September.

North Star. The best pure white single for New England.

Olive Longland. Blend of apricot and salmon. Sept. 15.

Pink Radiance. Lovely double pink. Prolific in late September.

Treasure Trove. Free flowering, crisp yellow. Oct. 5.

Chrysanthemums

New Cushion Type

Apricot Glow. Double apricot-bronze. Mid-August.

Champion. Bright brick-red.

Copper. Soft copper-bronze.

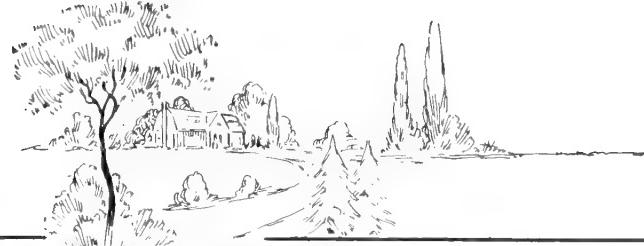
Dean Kay. Double rose-pink. August.

Major. Salmon-pink.

Scarlet Cushion. Scarlet.

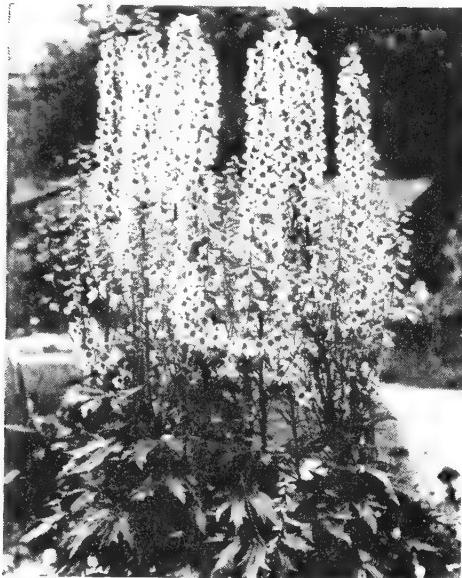


Chrysanthemums



BETTER PLANTS

Adams Nursery, Inc.



Delphiniums, Larkspur

DELPHINIUMS

Larkspur

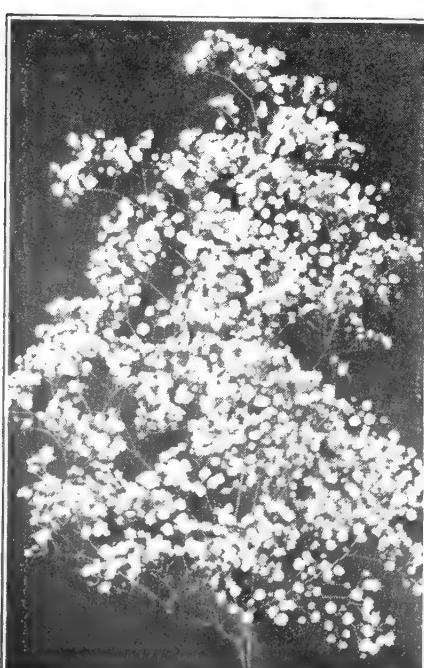
The Delphinium of today is a grand and stately plant. Its tall spires of bloom, rising to a height of 5 or 6 feet, supply our gardens with a wealth of blue. They require rich soil and should be well watered in dry weather. A mulch will help. If the spikes are cut as soon as they are through blooming, others will take their place.

D. Belladonna. Light sky-blue. 2½ ft.

D. bellamsum. Dark blue.

D., Choice Pacific Giant Hybrids. Various shades of blue, in single and double blooms.

D., Choice Pacific White. Tall, long spikes of large, pure white, single and double blooms.



Gypsophila, Bristol Fairy

Dianthus Plumarius **Pentagon**

A new novelty that originated in our nursery. Large white flowers the size of a silver dollar. Edge of petals finely cut and lacy. It derives its name from a large maroon colored center of perfect pentagon shape. Plant grows 8 inches tall with flowers extending a couple inches above the foliage. Blooms from June until September. Perfectly hardy and tolerant of unfavorable weather conditions. Very desirable as a permanent edging for perennial beds or rock gardens.

DIANTHUS

Pink

D. deltoides. (Maiden Pink.) A beautiful little prostrate plant with narrow, dark green foliage and a profusion of small crimson flowers during June and July. Excellent border plant.

D. plumarius®

Fragrant flowers, varying from pink to white with fringed petals.

DICENTRA

Bleeding Heart

D. eximia. (R.) A dwarf growing variety with finely cut foliage and heart-shaped flowers. Free blooming over a long period. Grows equally well in semi-shade.

D. spectabilis. One of our grandmothers' favorites. Long racemes of graceful pink, heart-shaped flowers about 2½ feet tall. Blooms in May and June. An easy variety to force.

DORONICUM

Leopard-Bane

D. caucasicum magnificum. Large, clear yellow Daisies on 24-inch stems in April and May.

ECHINOPS ritro

Globe Thistle

Tall-growing, thistle-like plants, with large, globular heads of metallic blue flowers, which can be cut, dried, and kept. Blooms in June.

EUPATORIUM

Hardy Ageratum

E. coelestinum. One of the last perennials to appear in the spring. In August it produces light purple flowers, similar to Ageratum, on 18- to 24-inch stems. One of the loveliest fall flowers.

FUNKIA.

See Hosta.

GAILLARDIA

Blanket Flower

G., Goblin. New dwarf, compact habit. Bright yellow and red blooms. Fine for the rock garden.

G., Portola Hybrids. An improved variety with very large flowers and a greater variation of colors.

GYPSOPHILA

Baby's Breath

G., Bristol Fairy. A recent introduction of great vigor. Produces large panicles of double white flowers practically all summer. Indispensable for cutting.

HELENIUM

Sneezeweed

H., Riverton Beauty. Old gold. 4 feet. September-October.

Hemerocallis **DAY LILY**

A dependable Lily, unsurpassed in permanence, hardiness, and ease of culture. Enjoys naturalization whether the location is wet or dry, sunny or shady. They are usually shades of yellow and orange. A careful selection of varieties will give you bloom from May to September.



Hybrid Day Lilies

Cinnabar. Fine delicate shade of brownish red, with cadmium-yellow throat and outer half of petals sprinkled with rich fulvous red. Bloom spreads 5 inches and is recurving. Up to 18 flowers come on one stem. July and August. 2½ feet.

Hyperion. The finest pale yellow. Blooms in July. Very large, fragrant flowers. 3 feet tall.

Kwanso Fl.-Pl. Golden bronze. 5 feet. July.

Mikado. In June and July it produces striking, rich orange flowers, each petal with a large spot of mahogany-red. An interesting variety growing 3 feet tall.

Ophir. Waxy golden yellow flowers, 5 in. across and 6 in. long. One stem usually carries twenty-five or more successively opening, large, lasting flowers in July and August. An outstanding variety.

Sovereign. Large, broad-petaled flowers of soft chrome-yellow, shaded brown on the outside. Blooms in late June. 2½ feet.

Vesta. Deep orange flowers in July on 30-inch stems. Open flowers spread over 4 inches. Semi-dwarf, with fine foliage.

for NEW ENGLAND

Springfield, Mass.

HELIOPSIS

Hardy Zinnia

H. incomparabilis. Very showy rich golden yellow, nearly double and over 3 inches in diameter. Three feet tall. Blooms from July to frost.

HELLEBORUS niger®○ *Christmas Rose*
Bears beautiful, snow-white, waxy flowers during mild days in winter, from December till early spring. Plant in a moist, semi-shaded, sheltered situation, and mulch with leaves. Should not be disturbed after once established.

HEUCHERA sanguinea splendens®○
Coralbells

One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring numerous slender stems a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute, bright red flowers, giving a delicate, airy effect. Blooms late May to August. A fine edging plant that does well in semi-shade.

HIBISCUS *Rose Mallow*
A very showy plant for any location, but succeeds especially well in damp places. Very large, single, Hollyhock-like flowers produced during the entire summer. Pink, red, and white.

HOLLYHOCKS *Hollyhocks*
No hardy garden is complete without these stately plants. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet high, produce a bold effect that cannot be secured in any other way.

Double Flowers in separate colors: Red, Maroon, White, Yellow, Pink and Newport Pink.

Single Flowers in mixed colors.

IBERIS® *Candytuft*
I. sempervirens. Handsome foliage, completely hidden in May and June by heads of white flowers.

I. sempervirens, Little Gem. Neat. A perfect gem of very dwarf habit, not over 6 inches tall, with masses of white flowers in May.



Border of Iris Germanica

Iris Germanica

GERMAN IRIS

These are all sun lovers and delight in a warm, well-drained situation. They will thrive in almost any soil except a wet one, which causes the rhizomes to decay. They may be planted in early spring but the most favorable time is during August and September. In June these delicate flowers brighten the garden with practically every color of the rainbow. The following list contains the aristocrats of this beautiful family.

S.—Standards; F.—Falls.

Alcazar. S. violet; F. purple.

Allure. S. pink; F. rose-pink.

Ambassadeur. S. bronze; F. maroon.

Asia. S. silver; F. purple.

Bruno. S. bronze; F. red-purple.

Buto. Deep blue-purple.

Cinnabar. S. violet; F. maroon.

Coronation. Yellow.

Dr. C. H. Mayo. Pink, ruffled.

Duke of Bedford. S. blue; F. purple.

Elizabeth Egelberg. Rose.

Euphony. Ruffled copper.

Firefall. Bronze-red.

Frieda Mohr. Pink.

Lent A. Williamson. S. violet; F. purple.

Lord of June. S. lavender; F. blue.

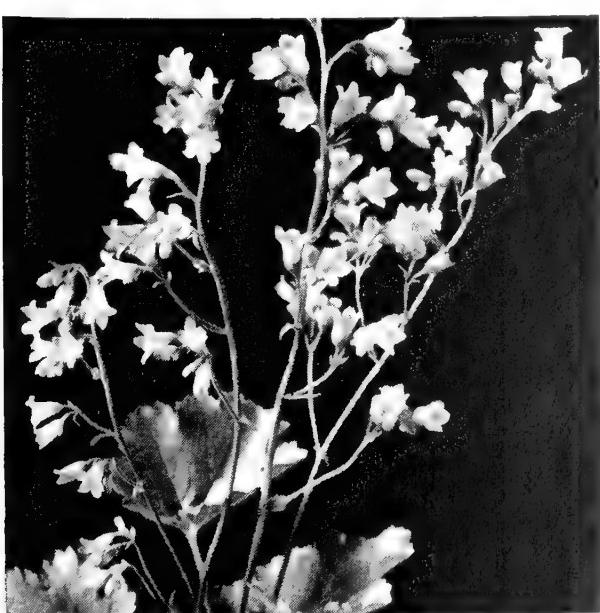
Midgard. Yellow and pink blend.

Rheingauerle. Soft pink-orchid.

Seminole. Red.

Wedgewood. S. blue; F. blue.

White Queen. Pure white.



Heuchera

A Price List is published as a supplement to this catalog of Better Plants for New England. Send for a copy if it has not been received.

Iris Kaempferi

JAPANESE IRIS

The last to bloom of the Iris family—the crowning glory of all, with their great blooms, some of which are a foot across, rising on tall stems. This royal family presents fascinating combinations of blue, purple, and gold. Plant in early spring or late August. Any enriched mellow loam will grow Japanese Iris. The secret of success is to keep the ground well cultivated. They like plenty of moisture in summer, but it is not necessary, as many suppose, and water standing over the plants in winter is fatal.

Azorea. Blue.

Blue Danube. Indigo-blue and violet.

Gekko-no-nami. Double; white.

Gold Bound. White, yellow markings.

Hercules. Clear lilac-blue.

Iphigenie. Chinese lilac.

Kuro-kumo. Purple and blue.

Mahogany. Mahogany-red.

Purple and Gold. Violet-purple.

Uchiwa. Blue and gold.

IRIS pumila

Dwarf Iris

Excelsa. Pale lemon-yellow.

Sambo. Dark violet-blue.

Schneecuppe. White.

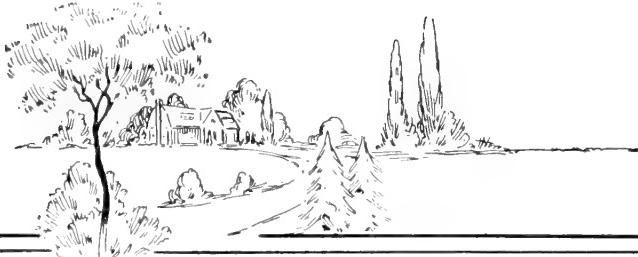
IRIS sibirica

Siberian Iris

Narrow, grassy foliage, with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue and white. Very free flowering and one of the best for cutting.

Emperor. Blue.

Snow Queen. White.

**KNIPHOFIA** (*Tritoma*)*Goldtower Torchlily***K. Uvaria.** Flame color. 24 inches. August and September.**LAVANDULA vera®***English Lavender*

An old garden favorite because of its pleasant, clean odor. Beautiful, fragrant, blue flowers in July and August. 18 in.

LIATRIS pycnostachya *Blazing Star*

Showy, native plants succeeding anywhere and producing large spikes of light rosy purple flowers in August. 4 to 5 feet.

*Lilium regale***Lilium - Lilies**

Lilies are so incomparably beautiful that all who see them wish to grow them. They are rather particular in their requirements. Most failures are due to too shallow planting. They all like a deep, mellow, well-drained soil with equal parts of sand and mold added. With few exceptions native Lilies like a sunny location and should be planted 9 inches deep. Japanese Lilies prefer a moist, cool base and sunny top, and should be planted 10 in. deep. Planted among shrubs or Rhododendrons the desired conditions are obtained. It is good practice to set each bulb on a small stone or layer of sand.

LILIUM auratum platyphyllum®*Gold-Banded Japan Lily*

Large, graceful, fragrant flowers composed of six petals of delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots and striped golden yellow through the center. Blooms in September. 3 to 5 feet.

L. candidum *Madonna Lily*

Large; fragrant; pure white. Probably the best known and easiest to grow. Blooms the end of June and blends well with Delphiniums. Plant 5 inches deep.

L. philippinense formosanum *Dream Lily*

A gorgeous, large, pure white trumpet with a pale emerald-green throat. Free flowering, easy to grow. Blooms in August. 3 to 4 feet. Plant 9 inches deep.

L. Regale*Royal Lily*

Its trumpet-shaped flowers are suffused with yellow inside and shaded pink outside. Very hardy; blooms in July. Place this variety in a sunny location and plant 9 inches deep.

Lilium speciosum album® *White Japan Lily*

Large, white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. Plant 10 inches deep.

L. speciosum magnificum®*Red Japan Lily*

Magnificent flowers of rich ruby-carmine, margined white, in August and September.

L. tenuifolium®*Coral Lily*

This also prefers a cool, damp, loamy soil and partial shade. Flowers deep scarlet, with waxy, recurved petals. Blooms in June. Fine for the rock garden. Plant 5 inches deep.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY®

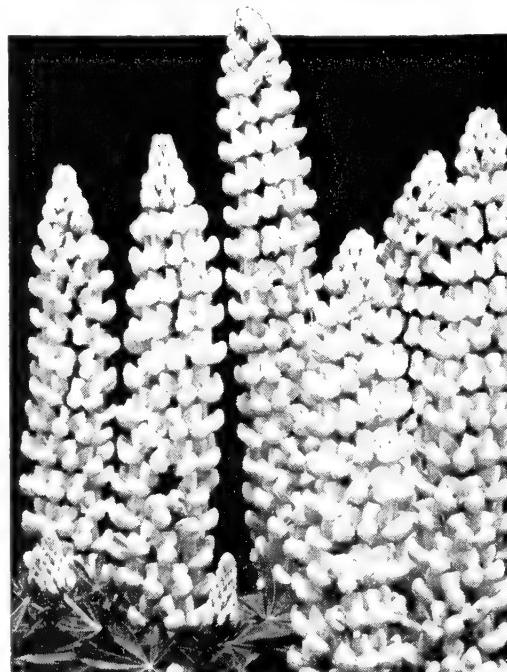
This hardly needs describing, as everyone is familiar with the fragrant, bell-shaped flowers. Grand for massing or along a shady border.

LINUM®*Flax*

L. perenne. Its erect stems, 18 in. tall, are covered with grayish foliage and adorned with innumerable sky-blue flowers from June until September.

LUPINUS*Lupine*

L. Russell Hybrids. A new strain with extraordinary colors. Large spikes 3 to 5 feet tall. Individual flowers above average size.

*Lupinus polyphyllus**Oriental Poppies***LYCHNIS***Campion***L. coronaria** (*Agrostemma*). Crimson. 24 to 30 inches. July.**MENTHA***Mint***M. piperita.** Leaves and tender tops may be used in cooling drinks for their peppermint flavor.**M. spicata.** Fresh leaves of this herb produce the spearmint flavor.**MERTENSIA virginica®** *Bluebells*

Light blue flowers, fading to pink, borne in early spring. A fine plant for naturalizing in shady places. Foliage disappears after the plant blooms.

MONARDA *Bee Balm*

M. didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Next to the scarlet Lobelia, this is the most brilliant of our wild flowers. From July to September its crimson-scarlet flowers are produced freely. 3 feet.

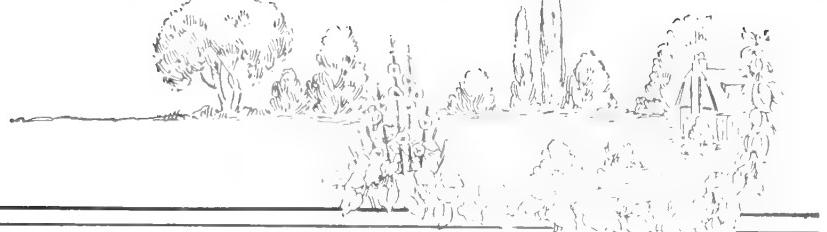
MUEHLENBECKIA NANA*Matbush Wirevine*

Very dwarf, small white flowers, mid-summer.

OENOTHERA®*Primrose***O. missouriensis.** A low-growing, profuse bloomer. Large yellow flowers 4 inches across from June until August.**Poppies****ORIENTAL POPPIES**

Spring planting, unless done very early from pot-grown plants, should not be attempted. Their dormant season is during August and September, at which time they are easily transplanted.

Beauty of Livermere. Deep oxblood-red of dazzling, barbaric splendor.**Princess Victoria Louise.** Deep watermelon-pink.



Phlox paniculata

Phlox Paniculata

For brilliant, bold color effects in mass during the late summer and autumn, the Hardy Phlox are indispensable. They produce dazzling color at a time when there is little else to depend on. Next to Irises and Peonies, they are the most useful hardy plants we have, filling in, as they do, the gap between early summer- and the fall-blooming plants. They will grow and bloom almost anywhere; however, they are gross feeders and if given rich soil and plenty of moisture, best results can be obtained. They should be divided and replanted at least every third year. The immense size and perfect form of new varieties will be a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned kinds.

Chieftain. Deep rich Oriental red.

Daily Sketch. Salmon-pink with crimson-rose eye.

Eva Forrester. Giant bright salmon-rose.

Leo Schlageter. Brilliant scarlet.

Lillian. Large, pure pink.

Miss Lingard. Early. White.

Salmon Glow. Brilliant salmon-pink.

Special French. Clear pink.

Sweetheart. Large apple-blossom-pink.

Von Lassburg. Midseason, tall, large pure white.

Phlox *divaricata*® BLUE PHLOX

A native species commencing to bloom in April through May, with large, fragrant, lavender-blue flowers on 10-inch stems. Fine to associate with pink and yellow Tulips.

Phlox *Subulata*® MOUNTAIN PINK

A creeping variety, flowering in early spring, with mosslike foliage, completely hidden during May with masses of bloom.

Alba. Grows 6 inches tall, with pure white flowers.

Blue Hills. Light blue.

Brightness. Pink.

Vivid. Clear, rosy red.

PAEONIA (Peonies). See color page 25.

PHYSOSTEGIA

False Dragonhead

P., Vivid. A dwarf variety, seldom more than 2½ feet high; large spikes of deep pink flowers in August. Does not have the objectionable spreading habit of the others.

PINKS, Hardy Garden. See *Dianthus*.

PLATYCODON

Balloon Flower

P. grandiflorum. Related to the Campanulas. Produces, in July and August, large, saucer-shaped blue flowers on 2-foot stems.

P. grandiflorum album. Same as the preceding variety with white flowers.

PRIMULA

Primrose

These thrive admirably in moist, cool half-shady situations. Perfectly hardy but should be protected in winter from the sun by a light covering of evergreen boughs.

P. vulgaris. The true old English Primrose with pale yellow flowers. 6 inches tall.

PYRETHRUM

Painted Daisy

P. roseum. Daisy-like flowers in various shades of pink, crimson, and white on 2-foot stems in May and June.

RUDBECKIA purpurea *Purple Coneflower*
Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. 3 feet.

SCABIOSA caucasica *Blue Bonnet*
Beautiful, soft lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on 2-foot stems. Very fine cut flower, blooming from June to September.

SEDUM

Stonecrop

Mostly dwarf, creeping plants, forming green carpets for the rock garden. Easy of culture and usually prefer a sandy soil; very adverse to a wet position in winter.

S. acre. Low, spreading ground cover completely obscured by a mass of yellow flowers during late May and June.

S. album. Thick, waxy foliage with pure white flowers in May.

S. kamtschaticum. Succulent, bright green foliage. Yellow flowers in July and August. 6 to 9 inches.

S. sarmentosum. A rapid-growing variety with flat, bright green leaves. Bright yellow flowers in flat clusters. Should not be allowed to encroach on choice plants.

S. Sieboldi. An exquisite gray-leaved plant, 6 to 8 inches high. Flat heads of starry, brilliant pink flowers in September and October. The loveliest of all Sedums.

S. spectabilis, Brilliant. Broad, fleshy, light green foliage. Grows 1½ feet tall and is very showy in late summer. Broad, flat heads of Amaranth-red flowers.



Scabiosa caucasica

We Maintain a Staff of Competent Men, Trained and Experienced to Assist You With Your Garden Problems.

SEMPERVIVUM®*Houseleek*

Very interesting alpine plants, much used for carpet bedding and rockwork, having fleshy rosettes of leaves from which are sent up the flower stocks. Suitable for dry, sunny locations.

S. Alberti. Bright red flowers. 8 in.

S. arachnoideum. Its rosettes of leaves remind one of the spider-webs. Flowers are pale purple.

S. globiferum. Very neat habit, growing 6 to 9 inches tall. Flowers pale yellow.

S. tectorum. Rosettes of grayish green foliage. Flowers pale pink, on 9-inch stems.

SHASTA DAISY *Chrysanthemum, Alaska*
Handsome, large, Daisy-like, white flowers with golden centers, blooming all summer. 2 feet.

SIDALCEA*Greek Mallow*

S., Rosy Gem. Grows 2 to 3 feet tall with bright rose-colored flowers in June and July.

STATICE latifolia*Sea Lavender*

A graceful plant with large, spreading panicles of lacy lavender-blue flowers, which rise from a rosette of large, glossy, leathery leaves. The flowers may be dried for winter decoration.

STOKESIA cyanea*Cornflower Aster*

Deep lavender-blue flowers, 4 inches across, that remind you of Scabiosa. Blooms July and August on 2-foot stems. Very free bloomer and easy of culture.

TEUCRIUM*Germander*

T. Chamaedrys. Pink. 12 inches. July.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana *Carolina Lupin*

Yellow pealike flowers that remind you of Lupins. Blooms June and July. 2 feet.

THYMUS®*Thyme*

The creeping Thymes are fine rock garden plants.

T. serpyllum. Growing 10 inches high, it spreads rapidly and has very fragrant foliage.

T. serpyllum album. Dark green foliage; clouds of white flowers.

T. serpyllum coccineum. Similar to the preceding, with brilliant scarlet flowers.

TRADESCANTIA virginica ⊙ *Spiderwort*

This variety will grow under the most trying conditions. Produces a succession of blue flowers all summer on 1½-foot stems.

TROLLIUS ⊙*Globeflower*

Very showy border plant growing about 2 feet tall. Thrives in sunny places, but in half-shady, moist situations it is at its best. The large, handsome, globe-shaped flowers are fine for cutting in early summer. The more you cut, the more they bloom.

T. Ledebouri, Orange Globe. Orange-yellow. Buttercup-like blooms. May to August.

TRITOMA Pfitzeri*Red Hot Poker*

Grasslike foliage from which rise, in August, strong stems 3 feet high with blazing blooms of rich orange-scarlet. This variety needs winter protection.

VERONICA*Speedwell*

V. incana. Deep blue flowers in July and August. Silvery gray foliage. Useful in the rockery and a neat edging plant.

V. longifolia subsessilis.

Handsome long spikes of bright blue flowers from July to September. Fine for cutting. Grows 3 feet tall and is, no doubt, the outstanding Veronica.

VINCA minor ⊙*Myrtle*

A trailing evergreen plant used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or evergreens, where it is too shady for other plants. During the spring it has lovely blue flowers.

V. minor, Bowles' Variety. This is an improved variety with larger blue flowers and glossy green foliage.

YUCCA*Adam's Needle*

Y. filamentosa. Creamy white. 4 feet. June and July. 50c each.

VIOLA PURPLE HEART*Originated by Adams Nursery, Inc.*

Plant Patent 671

Huge, velvety, deep violet-purple—twice as large as any you've ever seen! On fine long stems (7 to 8 inches), from spring all through summer and fall—grow them this year!

Flowers Up To 3 Inches Across

The vigorous plants do well in most any garden location, with a continuous supply of blooms. Imagine how the whole world will want these mammoth waved and frilly blooms, with their bright golden eyes and velvety sheen!

You'll want enough for plenty of cut flowers, as well as for garden display in several favorite spots. Be sure to have your plants in time. Blooms from May to December.

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Information for Our Customers

GUARANTEE

SIX MONTHS' GUARANTEE: We guarantee to furnish nursery stock in first class condition so that with proper after-care, losses will be reduced to a minimum. Should any stock purchased at our retail prices fail to grow within six months, we will resupply; however, any labor incidental to planting replacements must be paid for by the purchaser.

Should we not have the same plants in stock we reserve the right to give credit for the amount paid or supply other plants of equal value.

We will cheerfully resupply any plant found not true to name, or we will refund the amount paid for the same, but it is mutually understood that at no time shall we be held responsible for a greater sum than the purchase price.

Our guarantee is void on accounts not paid within thirty days after date of invoice.

SHIPPING METHODS: Shipments will be forwarded as purchasers direct, but in the absence of instructions we will use our best judgment and forward plants by shortest and safest route.

SHIPPING SEASON: Our spring shipping season usually begins early in April, and until about the first of June everything can be transplanted. Perennials and stock dug with a ball of earth can be moved at any time during the summer. Our fall season starts with the digging of evergreens in August, followed in October by deciduous trees and shrubs. We are not open for business on Sundays.

TERMS: We are glad to extend thirty-day terms to established accounts. Also to open new accounts, via references, if order amounts to \$10.00 or more. On first orders for less than \$10.00, please send cash. Our guarantee is void on overdue accounts.

PRICE LIST: A Price List is published as a supplement to this catalog of "Better Plants for New England." Send for your copy if it has not been received.

SUGGESTIONS AND ESTIMATES: We maintain a staff of competent men, trained and experienced to assist home owners in selecting the proper plants for their locations. We shall be glad to submit suggestions and estimates; no obligation connected with this service, and no charge if plant material is purchased from us.

DELIVERIES: During the planting seasons our trucks frequently pass most points within a radius of twenty-five miles from Westfield. Deliveries will be made at no additional charge within this radius when they may be incorporated on our regular trips. There will be a charge for special delivery service and long distance truck delivery can be arranged at actual cost.

PRICES ~

A price list is published as a supplement to this catalog. Send for a copy if it has not been received.

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Next Spring



